

THE MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

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[4 of Vol. 39.]

When the Monthly Magazine was first planned, two leading ideas occupied the minds of those who undertook to conduct it. The first was, that of laying before the Public various objects of information and discussion, both amusing and instructive; the second was that of lending aid to the propagation of those liberal principles respecting some of the most important concerns of mankind, which have been either deserted or virulently opposed by other Periodical Miscellanies; and upon the manly and rational support of which the Fame and Fate of the age must ultimately depend. — *Preface to Monthly Mag. Vol. I.*
As long as those who write are ambitious of making Converts, and of giving their Opinions a Maximum of Influence and Celebrity, the most extensively circulated Miscellany will repay with the greatest Effect the Curiosity of those who read, whether it be for Amusement or for Instruction. — JOHNSON.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I NOW revert, agreeably to my promise, to the subject of the celebrated *Testudo Græca* at Peterborough. Being possessed of an introductory letter to the late Lord Bishop, I had every facility granted me for observing the singular habits of this extraordinary animal.

I presume it unnecessary to describe the general appearance of this tortoise: in external character it exhibits a counterpart of its fellow species, being the *Testudo Græca* of Linnæus (common tortoise); it is a female.

It is well ascertained that this creature must have been about 216 years in the country, and the late bishop assured that he had remembered it above sixty years, nor could he discern any visible marks of change.

The animal has its antipathies and predilections. It will eat endive, green pease, and even the leek; while it positively rejects asparagus, parsley, and spinage.

In the early part of the season its favourite pabulum are the flowers of the dandelion (*Leontodon Taraxacum*), of which it will devour twenty at a meal; and lettuce (*Lactuca sativa*), of the latter a good sized one at a time. It is very partial to lettuce; but, if placed between lettuce and the flowers of the dandelion, it will forsake the former for the latter.

It is also very fond of the pulp of an orange, which it sucks greedily.

About the latter end of June (discerning the times and the seasons) it looks for fruit, when its former choice is forsaken. It eats currants, raspberries, pears, apples, peaches, nectarines, &c., the riper the better. It will, however, not taste cherries. Of fruits, however, the strawberry and gooseberry are the most esteemed; it makes great ravages amid the strawberry borders, and will take a pint of gooseberries at intervals.

I could not get it to eat the root of the dandelion, nor any root indeed that I offered, say carrot, turnip, &c. All animal food is discarded, nor will it drink any liquid, at least neither water nor milk; and, if a leaf is moist, it will shake it, to drive off the wet that may adhere.

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It moved with apparent ease, though pressed by a weight of eighteen stone; itself weighs thirteen pounds and a half. In cloudy weather it scoops out a cavity generally in a southern exposure, where it reposes, torpid and inactive, until the genial influence of the sun calls it from its sleep. When in this state, the eyes are closed, and the head and neck a little contracted, not drawn within the shell. So acute is its sense of smelling (as I conceive) that it will arouse from its lethargic state if any person approaches even at a distance of twelve feet.

About the beginning of October (or latter end of September,) it begins to immerse itself, and has for this purpose for many late years selected a particular angle of the garden: it enters in an inclined plane, and excavates the earth in a manner similar to the mole; the depth to which it penetrates varies as the rigour of the approaching season may be, from one foot to upwards of two (mild or severe). It may be remarked that, about a month prior to the period of the entry into its dormitory, it refuses all sustenance. The animal emerges about the end of April, nor eats for two weeks or more afterward.

Its skin is not perceptibly cold; its respiration, which is entirely effected through the nostrils, is slow. I visited it for the last time on the 9th of June, 1813, during a thunder-storm, when it lay under the shelter of a cauliflower, and apparently torpid.

What an extended latitude the observance of the habits of this creature gives to the wanderings of hypothesis.

1st. It is singular that the lettuce and the dandelion should be so preferred. The lactescent juice of the former is powerfully narcotic, and Dr. Duncan, jun. has read a valuable paper on the opium obtained from the inspissated white juice, before the Caledonian Horticultural Society. And I have found that the *Extract. Taraxac.* applied to the sciatic nerves (in the manner before described,) is powerfully sedative.

2d. It is remarkable that it should reject these when the fruit season commences. The strawberry and gooseberry

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(particularly the latter) are allowed to be the most wholesome of fruits, I believe them to promote actively the process of digestion; and again, the predilection for the pulp of an orange is an additional confirmation.

3rd. Its antipathy to cherries. All are agreed that the cherry is a most dangerous fruit; and the fatal effects occurring from excessive use of them, is a proof of the justice of the opinion. Its fluids seem to be difficultly digestible, and probably contain a principle analogous to albumen, or a peculiar one, as *fungin*, *asparagin*, &c. I have not submitted this juice to the test of chemical agents. I lament it did not occur to me to try almonds, which contain so much vegetable albumen.

4th. It is difficult to account for its aversion to fluids; we have, however, an analogy in the *Alpaca*, &c.

On the whole, that narcotics and sedatives should take precedence of others in the former part of the season, and those that may be deemed condiments in the latter, is certainly astonishing. "In wisdom Thou hast made them all." How well calculated are such to elevate our thoughts to Him

—"Who sits above the Heavens,
To us invisible, or dimly seen
In these his lower works—
Yet these declare his wisdom."

J. MURRAY.

Bishop Stortford, Herts.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN reply to your note, relative to the point of contact of the sun's and moon's limbs at the beginning of the solar eclipse of November 1816, p. 199, I shall briefly observe, that at the beginning of the eclipse the longitude of the nonagesimal degree will be $153^{\circ} 0' 40.2''$; the moon's apparent latitude, $14' 58.3''$ N.; the sun's distance from the nonagesimal, $83^{\circ} 55' 4.2''$; and the altitude of the nonagesimal, $44^{\circ} 35' 22.8''$.

Now, radius 1 : tang. $44^{\circ} 35' 22.8''$:: sin. $83^{\circ} 55' 4.2''$: tang. $44^{\circ} 25' 40.7''$, or the cotang. of $45^{\circ} 34' 19.3''$, the angle at the sun, subtended by the vertical circle and the ecliptic to the right hand. Again, the sin. of $32' 41.5''$ (the sum of the semi-diameters of the \odot and \odot) : radius 1 :: sin. of the \odot 's apparent latitude, $14' 58.3''$: sin. $27^{\circ} 15' 21.3''$, the angle which the moon's centre makes with the ecliptic at the centre of the sun. Then, $45^{\circ} 34' 19.3'' - 27^{\circ} 15' 21.3'' = 18^{\circ} 18' 58''$, the angle required, instead of 59° , as given in the Nautical Almanac.

It appears that the conductors of the

Nautical Almanac have not only committed an oversight with respect to the apparent contact of the sun's and moon's limbs in this eclipse, but have likewise substituted the true, or ecliptic, conjunction of the sun and moon for the visible conjunction. Errors of this kind ought strictly to be avoided in such an important and national work as the Nautical Almanac.

Now I am upon this subject, I shall just observe, that Mr. Vince, in the first volume of his *Astronomy*, on the calculation of solar eclipses, has taken for an example the eclipse of the 3rd of April, 1791. After finding the beginning, middle, end, and digits eclipsed, he gives, at page 369, a very erroneous method for constructing the same; and, as the figure 135, plate 10, is laid down from these principles, it gives a very inaccurate type of this eclipse for the place it is computed for. Whether this is corrected in the second edition I am not able to say.

Epping; April, 1815. THO. SQUIRE.

P.S. Your correspondent, Mr. C. Lucas, page 200, says, the solid [should be superficial] contents of the hexagon, whose circumference is 180, will be 2430; but it is only 2338.26858. Therefore, the area of the hexagon is to that of the square (of the same circumference) nearly as 7 to 6, not as 6 to 5.

For the Monthly Magazine.

CURIOUS EXTRACTS from ANCIENT FRENCH MANUSCRIPTS, in the IMPERIAL LIBRARY at PARIS.

Discovery of America: how suggested to Columbus.

THE manuscripts in Arabic, marked No. 577, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 601, contain miscellanies in geography and natural history, by Ebn-al-onardi, a writer of the 14th century. The author, under the article Lisbon, has a passage which points out the suggestion to Columbus of the existence of a new continent. It is this—

All this country (about Lisbon) is bounded by a dark sea, which is very dangerous. Eight persons of Lisbon, anxious to know what was beyond, fitted out a vessel, with all kinds of provisions requisite for a long voyage, and swore not to return until they had penetrated to the extremity of that sea, and to the land, which might lie to the westward of it. These navigators advanced, during twelve days, into the full ocean; afterwards they were carried, for twelve more days, into a sea unsathomable, the waves of which were very large; being forced by the winds to the southward, they reached an island, called by the author the Isle of Sheep, (*Dgeairat Alghanan*.)

Alghanan,) because they saw there many of those animals, which they wished to eat; but, finding the meat too bitter, were obliged to content themselves with carrying off the skins. They also found a spring of fresh water, and, laying in a stock of it, re-embarked. Sailing towards the south, twelve more days, they discovered an inhabited island, where they saw vessels, in which were men, who conducted them to a house, situated upon the border of the sea. These men were copper-coloured, and of great stature. After three days, an interpreter came to them, who spoke Arabic, to enquire the cause of their voyage, and make a report of it to the king. The latter told them, that he had likewise sent some of his subjects upon a voyage of discovery, in this vast ocean. They had, he observed, sailed to the westward, for a month; but, having been stopped by the darkness, at which they were surprised, they had returned without having seen any thing. The navigators of Lisbon, having been informed in this island that they were more than a month's voyage from home, re-embarked, and returned to Lisbon, where, in memory of that event, they gave to a particular quarter of the town the name of *the Quarter of those who have been deceived*, and this name, says the Arabian author, still exists.

This extraordinary voyage (says M. de Guignes) proves,

1. That the navigators found in this island, a man, who spoke Arabic, and acted as an interpreter. This shows, that they were not the first who came there. Other Arabians had penetrated more before them, and it appears that they were acquainted in this island with its distance from Lisbon.

2. This navigation proves to us, that the Arabians did not confine themselves to coasting voyages, but had the resolution to embark upon the ocean, for purposes of discovery, and that, with a little more perseverance, they would have reached America. They came unto the isle of copper-coloured inhabitants, a colour, which well applies to the native inhabitants of America, the modern Indians, and probably advanced very near to the continent. Their design was, to stretch to the west, and they succeeded as far as it was possible for them to do so. It cannot be said, that they wished only to reconnoitre the western coast of Africa, for they frequented the Canaries.

3. This enterprize, mentioned by Ben-al-onardi, could not be the only one of the kind attempted by the Arabians, during their sovereignty in Spain. In

1291 it was repeated by two Genoese, of which nothing further is known. The Arabians lost Lisbon in 1147, so that their attempt must have been prior to that year. The name given to one of the quarters of this town, in order to preserve the memory of the event, a name which was existing in the time of Ben-al-onardi, who died, according to some authorities, towards the year 1358, might have occasioned the attempt of the Genoese in 1291. In 1492, about one hundred and thirty-four years after the time of Ben-al-onardi, Christopher Columbus undertook his discoveries. Did any remembrance of the voyage of the Arabians exist in his time upon these coasts, and did it occasion Columbus to make his experiment?

4. It cannot be believed, that these isles were the Canaries, because they were known to the Arabians. Besides, the recital of Ben-al-onardi mentions two attempts, that of the Arabians from Lisbon, and another, which preceded it, made by subjects of the king of the island, where they touched, a situation much further to the westward.

Burchard, Bruchard, or Broccard, was Master of the Ceremonies in the Chapel of the Pope, entered into that Office Dec. 21, 1483, and died, Bishop of Hortio, May 16, 1506. He wrote a kind of Journal, of the Ceremonials of his Office, interspersed with Anecdotes. His work is a MS. in the National Library at Paris, marked 5158, 5159, in folio; and 5521, in three volumes in 4to. &c. &c.

The following extracts will elucidate ancient manners.—At the death of Pope Sixtus IV. Burcard, as master of the ceremonies, was summoned with his colleague to assist at the obsequies. The confusion in the palace, at the death of the pope, was extreme. The body having been laid naked upon a table, it was a long time before they could obtain the things necessary for washing and cloathing it, according to the usual forms. The domestics were wholly employed in pilaging the furniture, and the whole was carried off in an instant. Burcard in vain applied to persons who had received the greatest favours from the deceased pope, for water, wine, spices, and linen. After waiting four hours, a kitchen boy brought him some water in a cauldron used for washing dishes, a barber lent him a basin from his shop, and, to wipe the body, they were obliged to tear the shirt in which he died, nor could another be obtained to replace it. A ring, which they brought to put upon his finger, was protected by guards, placed for that purpose about the corpse, until it was interred;

Curious forgeries were practised in 1489, in the public offices of the papal see, by the very officers. At first they drew out the instruments, according to the concessions, granted by the pope. They next deleted the writing by a certain water, except the signatures, and such parts as they deemed it convenient to retain. In lieu of the erased clauses, they substituted the matters for which their employers had contracted with them. For this purpose they had different inks, some of which were easy of deletion. They were paid from 100 to 2000 ducats, according to the importance of the matter, for a single instrument. They fabricated dispensations of every kind, and carried on the trade for two years. At last, one of them was detected, and betrayed his accomplices. They were all hanged, but no list of their fabrications was ever published.

Disguise of sex was punished at Rome as a serious offence. In 1498 a courtesan, named Corsetta, cohabited with a Moor, who always wore female habits, and was denominated Barbara the Spaniard. Upon detection the Moor was led through the town in the dress of a woman, with his hands tied behind, and his sex very indecently exposed. A few days afterwards he was burned alive; but the courtesan had no other punishment than being led in exhibition with her companion.

A curious prejudice obtained in those days relative to the weather. It was believed that the temperature of each of the twelve months of the future year was predicted by that of each of the twelve days after Christmas. Burcard has therefore a meteorological journal of each of these days, following the Christmas of 1503.

Arabian Voyage.

In the same library at Paris is an Arabian manuscript, No. 597, containing, among other matters, two voyages to India and China, in the ninth and tenth centuries. This manuscript was partially translated and published by the Abbé Renaudot in 1718, whose work was for a long time presumed to be a forgery.

The following is a curious account of Arabian navigation. The travellers found in the Mediterranean, upon the coasts of Syria, the wreck of an Arab vessel, the construction of which announced that it was built at Siraph, in the Persian Gulf, for it was peculiar to the naval architecture of that place not to nail the planks of their vessels, but to fasten them together in a particular manner, as if they had been sewed. It was thought from thence that this vessel had made the tour

of China, from whence it passed into the sea of Khozar, and again by a canal into the Mediterranean. A communication of that sea with the ocean was thus presumed; this is known to be false; but it is more probable that they doubled the Cape of Good Hope, coasted along Africa, and entered the Mediterranean through the Straits of Gibraltar. The Arabians were then great navigators, frequented all the isles in the south of India, and endeavoured to make discoveries.

This serves to explain the numerous kingdoms presumed to be fictitious, in that best picture of oriental manners, the Arabian Nights Entertainments.

During the times of famine in China, the authors affirm that it was usual to expose human flesh for sale in the markets. They say that it was unsafe to go out at night, for fear of being taken and killed, in order to be sold.

Christianity was introduced into China by the Nestorians, who erected a monument at Siganfou, called Comdam; and the travellers say that many christians were massacred at Canton, in the dynasty of Tang.

In confirmation of many passages of the Arabian Nights, the route of the Chinese and Arabians from Canton to Bassora. They went from China to Ceylon, doubled Cape Comorin; sailed along the whole coast of Malabar, passed the mouth of the Indus, from whence they proceeded to Siraf. The Chinese were acquainted with the Euphrates. From Bassora goods were carried into the different Mahometan countries, and even to the coasts of Africa.

Pigeon-Posts.

In the history of the Atabek princes in Syria, by Ebn-al-Athir, or Ben-al-Athir, a writer of the thirteenth century, a manuscript in the same library, No. 818, we have the following account of the establishment of pigeon-posts, during the crusades, upon the principle of the telegraph.

In the same year (1171), Nouredin established pigeon-posts. The bird was of a particular species, one found at Bagdad, being the best, which returned from a very distant country to their nest. The dominions of this prince were then so extensive, that, when the crusaders made an incursion upon any part of them, he could not obtain information time enough to send succours. He therefore placed every where, from town to town, men provided with these pigeons. At the first discovery of any invasion they attached a letter to the pigeon, who carried it immediately to the neighbouring town. There it was consigned to another pigeon, and the news was thus conveyed to Nouredin.

din in one day. By this means he was enabled to surprize the crusaders in their expeditions.

Craniology.

Craniology is presumed to originate in the present day, at least in any scientific form. In the chronicle of Bernard Itierius (manuscript in the National Library of Paris, No. 1338,) he says, "These three things form the wise man, mind or intellect, discernment, and memory. These three faculties reside in the head; for there are in the brain three chambers. In that which is in front resides the intellect, discernment is placed in the middle, and memory is the third, which is behind. He professes to prove these assertions by examples of wounds in the head, which have sometimes destroyed one of these faculties without injuring the others.

Paris; January 1815.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN reply to the request of J. J. in your publication of March, wishing to be informed of the meaning of the Hebrew abbreviations, affixed to Wollaston's Religion of Nature delineated.

WILLIAM WOLLASTON.

מ'כ'א ז'ת'ל

I beg leave to observe, that it is usual to place initials at the end of a Hebrew publication, importing the author's gratitude to God, for having enabled him to complete his work. Considering the meaning of the above letters in the same point of view, I endeavoured to elucidate them accordingly; but, after mature deliberation, I was fully convinced that those letters were differently intended; and, from subsequent reflection, deduce the following explanation, suitable to the contents of the work, viz. the (מ) for מפי a part. hiph. root מר which, in hiph. הפיר He made void. Psalm xxxiii. 10. הפיר עזת בים ה' The Lord bringeth to nought, &c. the (כ) for כח a subs. (strength) often used, signifying, The power of the mind. Prov. xxiv. 5. איש חכם מאמץ כח A wise man increases strength. The (א) for אנוש subs. com. Mortal man. Psalm viii. 4. מה אנוש What is man?—Hence the first three letters being the initials of these three words, viz. מפי כח אנוש One who bringeth to nought the power of man; i. e. one who makes void by his arguments the faculty of man. The other three letters, viz. (י) for יתן a parti. kal. root, נתן he gave, (ו) conj. (and gives). (ת) for תהלה a substantive fem. (praise) root הלל he praised; and (ל) for לאל to God; whence ונתן תהלה לאל And gives due praise to God.

Those who have read the author's work, will be better able to judge of the translation of the above initials, respecting their agreement with the contents of the book.

S. LYON,

15, Duke-street.

Hebrew Teacher.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

"Marseilles, Feb. 24, 1815.

I HOPE the enclosed silk-worm eggs will arrive in safety. I find that John Bull, like you, prefers something immediately foreign to the productions of our own country; nothing is so likely to cure this prejudice as the actual experience of what other nations are, or, in other words, by quitting, for comparative wretchedness, the most enviable country in the world; for, believe me, France is behind us centuries in every thing desirable; and, as it has been called "the most enlightened and polished nation," you may readily infer the superiority of our own dear little island to every thing under the sun. I thank God I was born an Englishman, and have the prospect of ending my days in the country which gave me birth. It is really curious to observe with what eagerness the people of different nations grasp at the productions of foreigners. As even the shoe-blacks here are so perfectly aware of this weakness of human nature as to recommend their stuff by calling it *Cirage Anglaise*, it will not surprize that the more "enlightened" perfumer should profess to sell English goods; the French ladies could no more think of using the productions of their own country, when those of a foreign market are to be procured, than could our own fashionables condescend to vulgarize their toilets with that which, in their opinion, did not come from the "enlightened and polished nation." But, as the professed English wares to be found here are evidently from their decided inferiority to all English goods, of French manufacture, so I have no doubt that the professed French goods of the same denomination, to be met with in England, are of English manufacture; this I infer from their evident superiority to any thing which can be procured in France. As to their climate, although it is sometimes very fine, yet it is extremely variable; the day on which Mr. J—— quoted the glass at 48°, it was here at 47°; sometimes the winds are more piercing than I ever experienced in England. But this is the south of France, and therefore must be Paradise! It must be admitted, however, that there is less bad weather during winter at this place than in England; but take the whole year round,

round, and I have little hesitation in stating that, generally speaking, our climate is the best of the two; of course these different climates may be respectively more particularly conducive to different states of health and disease. So much for France and its climate. As to the people and the manners, I shall only say, that, if they be the standards of highly finished elegance and politeness, as we have heard they are, then indeed we poor Englishmen are quite ignorant of the rules of good breeding, and Lord Chesterfield was a dunce. If, on my return, I should pop my dirty knife into your salt, tear a fowl to pieces with my teeth and hands, without the use of knife and fork, spit continually on your drawing-room floor, or do any one of a thousand other things of the same sort, be assured that such acts will have the recommendation of being continental, and perfectly *à la mode Française*. In short, if I should return in manners a perfect beast, be not surprized, for I do assure you such are the people of this country."

As a sort of set-off to the many descriptions of France, which have appeared in your Magazine, during the last nine months, I have copied the above extract from a letter which I lately received from a friend, who has been for some time resident at Marseilles, and that neighbourhood, for the benefit of his health, his complaint being a pulmonary consumption; and sorry am I to say, that he gives us no hope that his health is at all amended. Indeed, his account of the climate is such, as must certainly excite much surprise how it could be possible to recommend the south of France as a retreat for invalids. We find, that, on the 6th of February last, the day on which I wrote to him, Fahrenheit's thermometer was here, (at Huntspill,) about latitude 51°, at 48°; and at Marseilles, latitude 43°, it was on the same day 47!! On the 24th of February, it was at Marseilles 57°; such fluctuations indicating of course a very improper climate for invalids, whose complaints are pulmonary. I do not mean to infer from these observations, that our own climate is not more fluctuating; for, after all, I am obliged to believe it is so: one day in the last week, the thermometer here was as high as 60° in the shade, and yet in the winter of 1813-14 I never observed it below 28°, although in other parts of England I believe it was as low as 18°. Whether our contiguity to the sea might have an effect upon the thermometer here, is a question which will be answered differently, according to the views which phi-

losophers have of the breezes from the sea; of one thing, I think, that I can speak with confidence, that, notwithstanding snow rarely lies long on the ground here, vegetation is not commonly so forward as it is in the same latitudes at a greater distance from the sea. I have my suspicions that our strong westerly winds carry with them some muriate of soda, the deposition or solution of which upon plants produces cold, and, in consequence, vegetation is considerably retarded.

At any rate these observations concerning the thermometer both in France and England must furnish data for future inquiries, and with that view I consign them to your pages. JAS. JENNINGS.

Huntspill; March 20, 1815.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

BETWEEN two and three years ago, a society was formed in Greenock, for the encouragement of arts and sciences, on so liberal a plan as to do honour to its projectors, and to merit the gratitude of the public, which it is calculated and intended at once to amuse and improve; and that of the individuals whose exertions it encourages, and whose talents it makes known. But it is painful to think how few seem sensible of the merits and exertions of this little public-spirited association; and how little their disinterested efforts have been regarded by those of the community, whose wealth and countenance could scarcely, in any way, be more advantageously bestowed than in assisting to foster the elegant arts of life;—those arts which exalt man to his true dignity, and which are the true glory of a nation. As you are an encourager of all improvements, if you are so very good as to grant a place to an account of this institution in your Magazine, perhaps it may occur to some of the rich inhabitants of this populous town, that what you, at such a distance, deem worthy of your notice, may not be altogether unworthy of their's.

The idea of this institution originated with a Mr. Welsh, who, though not blessed with steady health, and though obliged, by unremitting industry, to provide for the wants of an infant family, has pursued the object with an ardent disinterested zeal, which, were it diffused through all other ranks and offices in the state, would make this the most glorious kingdom that ever adorned the globe.

The principal intention of this society is to open a path through which talents of every description may find access to public

public notice; and by which the public in general, without the trouble of research, may have brought before them, from amongst their own fellow-citizens, people of genius in every useful or ornamental art or science, who might otherwise remain for ever unknown. Were the friends of the society to admit of it, it was also proposed to erect a building, part of which was destined for a public museum, and the rest for an exhibition-room, and school of drawing, where students should be admitted free, or at the smallest possible expence, to copy from casts of the best statues, to be provided by the society. It was proposed, that the expences of the institution should be defrayed by an annual subscription, and the profits of an annual exhibition. In the hope that these would be liberal, and that donations and legacies might also be received from those who approved of the scheme, this museum and exhibition soon were, in imagination, already built: when, alas, it appeared, by the very scanty contributions, and the almost total neglect of the exhibitions, and from there having been a large public building erected, without the least regard to the wants of the society, that nothing was to be expected from public encouragement. In the building alluded to, no apartment is allotted even for the temporary purposes of the exhibition; and the society must continue, as hitherto, to hire inconvenient apartments, at an enormous rent, with the hazard of having the pictures abruptly turned out,—a fate which has already attended both the exhibitions they have had, before the time proposed for keeping them open was nearly elapsed. At these exhibitions were received paintings, drawings, engravings, plans, models, of every kind, in architecture, ship-building, machinery, &c. Essays on given subjects, and, in short, nothing is denied admittance which shews genius or industry, or promises in any way to be useful to mankind. At each of these exhibitions, considerably upwards of a hundred paintings and drawings, besides many other articles, appeared; and prizes were bestowed in the most liberal manner for those which were most approved of. The society also propose buying, yearly, one or two of the best pictures exhibited, to be preserved as specimens, to shew the progress of the art under their auspices, and for the encouragement of such exhibitors as may be willing to dispose of their works. That much of what was exhibited might be unworthy the admiration of connoisseurs, cannot be denied; the institution

is in its infancy—it need not be denied; in the nature of things, it cannot be otherwise; were the arts already in a flourishing state, the exhibition, the institution, and this letter, would be all equally superfluous. As it is, even the most accomplished connoisseur, he who knows best and has seen most of what is admirable, will look with indulgence on the humble essays of those who, in a place like this, where there is no means of instruction, must struggle with so many difficulties, and grope their way through obscurity and error, without ever hoping for a hint to improve them. Where there is not one connoisseur or one guide to lighten or direct their efforts, those who are themselves altogether ignorant of painting, and know none of the difficulties of the art, surely should not be severe to mark a fault. But, however liberally people may acknowledge that they are no judges, there are few who do not conceive themselves entitled to criticise. I wish they could be persuaded, that it would shew a better taste and more patriotism, not to chill by neglect, or by censure, very often misplaced, these first efforts of their young town's-people, in the most beautiful of all the arts; but to encourage them by their patronage, and cherish them by their bounty. Thus patronised, and thus cherished, the arts never fail to flourish. The faults they see would quickly disappear: but cold neglect too often nips genius in the bud. Whatever may be the case with the hardy arts of life, let it never be forgotten, that, since the world began, never yet has painting been starved or censured into excellence.

It is a subject of curious speculation, the various estimates of the value of a guinea, according to the purposes for which it is intended or required, from the highest officers of the state down to the five shilling subscriber to the Greenock Institution. This great nation, which, with a munificence worthy of its greatness, multiplies offices for the reward of its faithful servants, which bestows thousands of pounds on the salaries of supernumerary clerks, which gives 5000*l.* per annum to the son or nephew (I don't know which) of some ex-minister, is so conscientious in the disbursement of the public money, that it has been impossible, from the days of Charles I. to the present time, to afford to fund 5000*l.* a year for the support of those arts in which the grandeur and the glory of nations ultimately survive; when all the clerks, and other fungi, who obstruct and absorb the means of their encouragement,

encouragement, are swept, like the contents of our sewers, into eternal oblivion. In private life, to those who lavish vast sums on the very excesses of useless luxury, how dear and how valuable does a little guinea become when it is asked for the purposes of literature or the arts!

Ah! could people be persuaded to reflect how much good might be done, how much pleasure conferred, by a few of those guineas daily cast away in joyless extravagance, I should no longer be doomed to blush, when I see the paltry pittance which now stands, as if in mockery, opposite to some of the most respectable names amongst my townsmen; in general so liberal, so high-spirited, and so ambitious of encouraging all that is useful and ornamental, and honourable to the place.

Greenock; March 3, 1815.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I HAVE had hopes of seeing, from some of your more able correspondents, remarks on Mr. Pytches' proposed dictionary, according to his liberal invitation. I am most happy to hear that the intended work is to be continued; and, as Mr. Pytches, in his very obliging answer of my question, did not notice mine only objection. I beg leave to restate it, that, while Mr. Pytches' spells as he thinks proper, he has altered the spelling of his quotations, which (to omit any other objection) may be injurious to the authority, in that it may make a word doubtful.

The peculiar spelling of writers of eminence has been shamefully altered by modern editors and commentators. We know nothing of Shakspear's spelling; and is there a doubt that he is more indebted to the players than to all his critical admirers? How little support Mr. Kemble received from these gents in his right pronunciation of the word *aches*, must be in the recollection of most of your readers, a word still used as a dissyllable in our provinces, not yet corrupted by fashionable colloquy. But perhaps the most flagrant instance of editorship is the renowned Mr. Giffard's Massinger, where he continues useless scenes of the grossest indecency and impiety, at the very time that he argues against their originality. Tis Mr. G. the doughty author of the *Baviad* and *Mæviad*, and the attack on P. P. the crack champion of morality, &c. &c. has deliberately and unblushingly given vent to more infamous language than all the writers whom he has abused, and thus sunk his buoyant repu-

tation below the lowest. I return to my subject,—Milton's peculiar spelling has been altered by his editors, certainly without reason; and Spencer's with as little reason preserved; because the first wished to be particular, while the latter did not: assuredly writers may be allowed to be judges of the language in which they chose to write. Would not an edition according to Milton's original spelling be acceptable to the public? Mr. Ritson's peculiar spelling it may be right also to name, though I have no intention of criticising the spelling of either. I mean only to draw the inference, that, while every author spells as he likes, the peculiarity of one should not alter another. An uniform spelling is certainly desirable, and some alteration very acceptable to the community, when we have so many words with the same spelling and different pronunciation, as verb or substantive; as present time, perfect, or participle; and gross errors perpetuated, and modern conceit altering, according as the author has visited France, Italy, Germany, Russia, Turkey, or Greece. Still the desideratum appears to be, either to spell according to the sound, or to sound according to the spelling: but the country has different sounds, and it is certainly desirable to have but one rule of writing words; the most easy, simple, and in general use, should be followed. I do not doubt that Mr. Pytches could easily produce authority to prove that most of the bad spelling,—such as *lead* called *leda*, the metal; *read* for *redd*; *women* for *wemen*; *Charlotte* for *Sharlot*;—are innovations from the old method. Some of the Greek derivations, too, preserve the sound rightly, yet spell wrongly; while the French distort a word from its originality, and the English naturalize after them. Our pronouncing dictionaries are strange yet curious things; but I am told that they are understood by the initiated. I will only add, sir, that I address you as one most willing to learn, or I would have sent you this according to mine own spelling propensity, but I endeavour rather to conform to the best of my teachers.

C. Lucas.

P.S. To provide against the confounding one word with another will surely tend to elucidate the language; thus, if *great* be written *grate*, it is confounded with a verb and substantive of different sense, without even the advantage of abbreviation; while to write *parallel*, *undouted*, *bluddy*, and many others I could easily collect from Mr. P. gives the more perfect sound with brevity. Let me notice, Mr. P. has not preserved a uniformity of spelling, as, *reddily*, *redines*, *gratness*, *quaintnes*,—the single and double *d*, the single and double *s*.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

A S a correspondent in your number for March; has presented us with a few words on the two Latin verbs *invenire* and *reperire*, which appear to me not to be altogether consonant to classical usage, I will trouble you to insert a few words illustrative of the manner in which they appear to be used.

Invenire literally signifies *to come to*, whence it has been used to express what we signify by the phrase *to meet with*, or *to find*; but it is not, as your correspondent insinuates, principally confined to discoveries made by investigation; it is applied in every sense of the English signification, viz. first to objects found casually, as,

Inveniet agricola pila.—VIRGIL.

Secondly, to objects which, though they may be sought for, are discovered accidentally, as,

Inveni viam quæ mihi reddat eum.—VIRG.

Thirdly, to objects discovered purely in consequence of a search or enquiry, as,

Quæreret Cæsar quo loco multitudo esset; inveniebat Bellovacos omnes in unum locum convenisse.

Reperire literally signifies *to get again*, or *to get back*: thus, when a person finds a thing he had lost, he is said *to get it again*; and, when a person discovers any thing after search or enquiry, he may be said *to get back* the object of his search in return for the trouble of it.

Hence I should infer, that, whereas *invenio* is unlimited in its application, *reperio* is chiefly to be used where there is a previous acquaintance with the object, and in particular where there is any search or inquiry expressed or implied; in this sense it is preferred I think to *invenio*. Thus Cæsar, in several instances wherein he uses a word of this signification after the verb *quæro*, prefers *reperio*: and I have only discovered one instance in which *invenio* is used after that verb, which is that quoted before, as,

Quibus locis sit Cæsar, ex captivis quærunt: profectum longe reperiunt.

Hos si quærerent reperire posse.

Quum ex captivis quæreret Cæsar hanc reperiebat causam.

A similar mode of using this verb is found in other writers:

Quæsit cæli lucem, ingemuitque repertâ.

VIRGIL.

En quæsitâ diu tandem mihi nata reperta est.

OVID.

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—Aliquam causam quærebat senex:
Quamobrem insigne aliquid faceret illis:
nunc repperit.

I think the foregoing examples sufficiently indicate the manner in which *reperio* is used; and it will be observed generally that where *reperio* is met with there is expressed or implied some previous search or inquiry. Thus Eurynalus, who had been devising in his mind a grand exploit, says,

Videor reperire viam ad muros, &c.—VIRG.

Though this is what I conceive to be the original way of using this verb, I do not pretend to say but that sometimes it may be found in a rather different sense. Thus,

Oratio quæ domo ejus reperta est, &c.

NEPOS.

Here the Oration was not thought of before it was discovered; though there might have been some suspicion of something of the kind being deposited there, and doubtless there was a search made to see what could be found. L. S.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ACCOUNT of a recent FALL of URANOLITES (*Aërolites*) near AGEN, by M. DE SAINT AMANS; with a LIST of STONES, &c. that have FALLEN to the EARTH in different AGES.

ON the 5th of September, 1814, a few minutes before mid-day, the wind being northerly, and the sky perfectly serene, a violent detonation was heard in the communes of Montpezat, Temple, Castelmoron, and Montclar, situated in the first, second, and fourth *arrondissemens*, of the department of the Lot and Garonne. This unusual detonation was immediately followed by three or four others at an interval of half a second successively; and finally, by a rolling noise at first resembling a discharge of musketry, afterwards the rolling of carriages, and finally, that of a large building falling down. These detonations, which took place towards the centre of the department, were heard with more or less intensity within a circle of several leagues. Thus at Agen, four leagues off, they were sufficiently strong to alarm some persons, and the concussion of the air was such, as to shake the doors and windows of certain houses; while at Paymirol, two leagues to the eastward of Agen, these effects were less sensible; and at Mezin, St. Macaire, Basas, and Condon, situated five or six kilometres from the focus of

the explosion, it was heard in a very indistinct manner.

At the end of this phenomenon, which, considering the state of the atmosphere, could not be occasioned by any storm, we were led to expect a fall of those meteoric stones, which has always been preceded by similar detonations. We soon learned, in fact, that this fall, accompanied by a kind of lightning, had taken place in the communes above named. From the written and verbal reports which have reached us, the number and volume of these stones appears to have been considerable. Some were sent to the prefect, who has communicated them to the minister of the interior: others were distributed among the curious in various parts of France, while many were picked up by the peasants and venerated as reliques. Two are mentioned as weighing eighteen pounds each. It seems that they were not found warm at the moment of their fall: the heaviest were sunk into a compact soil, to the depth of eight or nine inches, and one of them rebounded three or four feet from the ground. It is added, that these stones fell obliquely, making an angle of from sixty-five to seventy degrees with the horizontal line; finally, that they diverged in their fall, affecting various directions in the different communes where they fell. Like all those which have come from similar meteors, they appeared to be fragments of more considerable masses, and are perfectly homogeneous. All the specimens of these stones which I saw, present no character to the eye which can make them be distinguished from those which I have hitherto had occasion to examine, or which I have in my cabinet: they merely seemed to be more friable and more porous than the latter. I have remarked, in some fragments, globulous bodies, similar to those which Mr. Howard found in a great quantity in the uranolites of Benares, and which are composed, according to him, of abundance of silice, with a little oxide of iron. We observed also, in the interior of those stones, that the pyrites which they contain are sometimes crystallized in a group. All of them are covered externally with a black crust, of the thickness of a quarter of a line nearly, which announces the action of fire, as we see in all the stones of the same kind. Two of our correspondents inform us, that one of them exhibits singular impressions on the surface, but it is necessary to verify this.

In fact, of all the peculiarities which the phenomenon presented, the most remarkable is the very simultaneous appearance of a small cloud, which seems to have accompanied the meteor, and even to have preceded it a few seconds. This small white cloud, grayish in the centre, appeared to move with the greatest rapidity over the district where the meteor fell. In other parts, and particularly from the spot where I observed it, it seemed stationary before the explosion. It has been generally admitted, that this small cloud had a roundish form. Scarcely was it perceived in the communes where the uranolites fell, when the explosion, accompanied by lightning, was heard. At the very instant the cloud appeared to be divided into three or four parts, which were rapidly precipitated towards the ground, leaving behind them irizations of a blueish colour, and the point of which was red. From the position which I occupied, it was seen directly in the north, inclining a little to the north-west. It seemed then to be immovable; but, at the moment of the detonation, it seemed to advance very rapidly towards the south, forming two points which were prolonged in the sky, and which the peasants unanimously compared to long cords. After this sudden movement, the small clouds which had attained nearly my zenith, considerably diminished, stopped, became immovable, and ended by being insensibly dissolved at the same place. It cannot be doubted, I think, that the instantaneous appearance of this cloud, insulated in a sky absolutely deprived of all vapour, is connected with the meteor. It has been observed under the same forms, nearly in every place where the detonation was heard, and its immovability, notwithstanding the strong wind which then blew, proves that it must have been very high in the air. We cannot, I think, refrain from regarding it as the produce of the gases emanated from the stoney mass which, when heated by the friction which it underwent in traversing the atmosphere, allowed them to escape under the form of a condensed vapour. The nebulous appearance which resulted, must have given rise to several optical illusions on the part of the spectators, who before the explosion had no interest in observing it. To those who were close to the place where it fell, it seemed to move with great rapidity: to those who were, like myself, four or five leagues towards the south, it appeared stationary. In
advancing

advancing directly opposite to the latter, it must, in fact, have appeared to them without motion, until the explosion made it assume another form, and until, as it approached their zenith, they must have perceived its progressive motion. This cloud must, therefore, have been the result of the gases developed in the bosom of the mass, which must have in the first place formed around a spherule of vapours, and which being more and more rarefied, as the mass approached the surface of the earth, must have caused its explosion.

To conclude: this explosion must have been effected, as I have already said, in a high region of the atmosphere, since the wind had not reached the small cloud, and since the fragments of the mass were dispersed, diverging over four communes in a radius of five great quarters of a league. If similar clouds have not always been remarked simultaneously with meteors of this kind, since they have been observed with care, this has arisen from few of those meteors having been seen in such a serene sky, and other clouds must have been confounded with the peculiar cloud which accompanies them.

Here let me direct the attention of the reader for a moment to the term *acrolite*, which is commonly given to meteoric stones. This denomination does not seem to be the best which may be employed. In fact, it is far from certain that these stones are formed in the air or with air. The elevation of the meteor which produces them, having been observed to be at least thirty leagues from the surface of the ground, proves that they have nothing in common with the fluid which supports life on the surface of our globe. The name of *uranolite* has long appeared to me to be better suited to bodies whose origin is unknown to us, but which tend towards the earth through that boundless space in which the stars move, and which is unanimously called the heavens. The term, therefore, which is formed of the Greek words *οὐρανός* and *λίθος*, deserves the preference to *acrolite*, as being more definite.

B. C.

- 1451. A shower of stones fell at Gibeon.—Cited by Moses.
- 651. Stones fell upon Mount Albanus.—Livy.
- 644. Ditto in China.—De Guigne.
- 520. A stone fell in Crete in the time of Pythagoras.—Calmet.
- 467. Ditto in Thrace.—Pliny.

B. C.

- 467. A stone fell at Cassandria.—Id.
- Ditto at Abydos.—Id.
- 461. Ditto in the March of Ancona.—Valerius Maximus.
- 343. A shower of stones near Rome.—Julius Obsequens.
- 211. A stone fell in China.—De Guigne.
- 192. Ditto.—Id.
- 89. Ditto.—Id.
- 52. A shower of iron in Lucania.—Pliny.
- 46. A shower of stones at Acilla.—Cæsar.
- 38. Stones fell in China.—De Guigne.
- 29. Ditto at Po in China.—Id.
- Ditto at Tchín-Tong-Fou in China.—Id.
- 22. Ditto in China.—Id.
- 19. Ditto.—Id.
- 15. A star fell in the form of rain in China.—Id.
- 12. A stone fell at Toukouan in China.—Id.
- 9. Ditto in China.—Id.
- 6. Ditto at Ning-Tcheon.—Id.
- Other stones at Yu.—Id.
- A stone seen in the country of the Vocoutins.—Pliny.

A. C.

- 452. Three stones fell in Thrace.—Cited by Ammianus Marcellinus.
- 6th century. A stone fell on Mount Lebanon.—Photius.
- 742. A shower of dust near Edessa.—Quatremere.
- 823. A shower of flints in Saxony.—Mezerai and Bonaventure de S. Amable.
- 852. A stone fell in the Tabarestan.—Quatremere.
- 898. Ditto at Ahmed-Dad.—Id.
- 930. Red sand fell near Bagdad.—Id.
- From 965 to 971. A stone fell in Italy.—Platina.
- Ditto at Lurgea.—Avicenna.
- A stone fell at Cordova.—Id.
- Ditto in the Djord-Jan.—Id.
- 998. Stones fell in and near Magdeburg.—Spangenberg.
- 1071. Balls of earth fell in the Irak.—Quatremere.
- 1136. A stone fell at Oldisleben.—Spangenberg.
- 1164. Iron fell in Misnia.—Georgius Fabricius.
- 1198. Stones fell near Paris.—Henry Sauval.
- 1249. Ditto near Quedlimburg.—Spangenberg.
- 1303. Ditto in the Province of Mortahiah.—Quatremere.
- 1304. Ditto at Friedberg.—Spangenberg.
- 1305. Burning stones fell among the Vandals.—Bonaventure de S. Amable.
- 1438. Spongy stones fell at Roa.—Pronst.
- 1492. A stone fell at Ensisheim, near Maximilian.—Bartholdt.

1496. Stones fell near Cezena.—Sabellicus.
 1510. Ditto to the number of 1200 at Crema.—Cardau.
 Commencement of the 16th century. A mass of iron fell between Leipsic and Grimm.—Albini Menische.
 1540. Stones fell in the Limosin.—Bona-venture de S.-Amable.
 From 1540 to 1550. A shower of iron in Piedmont.—Mercati.
 1548. A blackish mass fell at Mansfeld.—Spangenberg.
 1552. A shower of stones near Schlensingen.—Id.
 1559. Stones fell at Miskoz.—Nic. Yst-huanhi.
 1561. A stone fell at Torgau.—Boëce de Boot.
 Ditto at Seplitz.—Id.
 1564. Stones fell between Malines and Brussels.—Gilbert.
 1581. A stone fell in Thuringia.—Chronique de Thuringe.
 1583. Stones fell at Castrovillari.—Mercati.
 A stone fell in Piedmont.—Id.
 1585. Ditto in Italy.—Imperati.
 1591. Ditto at Kunersdorf.—Angelus.
 1603. Ditto in the kingdom of Valencia.—The Jesuits of Coimbra.
 1620. A mass of iron fell in the empire of the Mogul.—D'gehan-Guir.
 1627. A stone fell in Provence.—Gassendi.
 1635. Ditto at Vago.—Franç. Carli.
 1636. Ditto between Segau and Dubrow.—Lucas.
 1647. Ditto at Stolzenau in Westphalia.—Gilbert.
 From 1647 to 1654. Ditto in the open sea.—Malte-Brun.
 1650. Ditto at Dordrecht.—Arnold Sanguerd.
 1654. A shower of stones fell in the Isle of Fionia.—Bartholin.
 17th century. A stone fell near Copinska in the Orcades.—James Wallace.
 1667. A stone fell at Schiras.—Chladni.
 1672. Stones fell at Verona.—Le Gallois.
 1674. A stone fell in the canton of Glarus.—Scheuchzer.
 1677. Many stones fell near Ermensdorf.—Baldwin.
 1697. Ditto at Pentolina.—Phil. Soc.
 1698. A mass of stone fell at Waltring in the canton of Berne.—Scheuchzer.
 1706. A stone fell at Larissa in Macedonia.—Paul Lucas.
 1723. Stones fell at Plescowitz.—Stepling.
 1731. Fall of fused metal at Lessay.—Halley.
 1736. A shower of stones near Champfort. Castillon.
 1743. Ditto at Liboschitz.—Stepling.
 1750. A stone fell at Nicorps.—De la Lande.
 1751. Masses of iron fell at Hraschina.—Consistoire d'Agram.
 1753. Stones fell at Plaw.—Stepling and De Born.
 Ditto at Liponas in Bresse.—De la Lande.
 1766. Ditto at Alboretto.—Vassali.
 A stone fell near Novellara.—Chladni.
 1768. Ditto at Luce.—Bachelay.
 Ditto at Aire.—Gurson de Boyaval.
 Ditto in Normandy.—Morandis.
 Ditto near Maurkirchen.—Imhof, Annales de Gilbert.
 1773. Ditto at Sena in Arragon.—Proust.
 1775. Ditto near Rodach.—Gilbert.
 1776 or 1777. A fall of stones at Fabriano.—Chladni.
 1779. Stones fell at Petriswood.—Id.
 1785. Ditto in the Principality of d'Eichstadt.—Le Baron de Moll.
 1790. Ditto in Landes.—Baudin.
 1791. Ditto at Cassel-Berardenga.—Philom. Soc.
 1794. Ditto at Sienna.—Earl of Bristol.
 1795. A stone fell in Yorkshire.—Topham.
 1796. Ditto in Portugal.—Southey.
 1798. Stones fell at Sale.—De Dipe.
 A stone fell at Bialoczernkew.—Chladni.
 Stones fell at Benares.—Edward Howard.
 1803. A shower of stones at L'Aigle.—Biot.
 A stone fell at Sanrette.—Langier.
 A fall of stones at Eggenfeld.—Woigt.
 1804. Ditto near Glasgow.—Philos. Mag.
 1805. Ditto near Doroninsk.—Chladni.
 Ditto at Constantinople.—Hair-Kongas-Ingisian.
 1806. Ditto near Alais.—Pages and d'Hombres Firmas.
 1807. A stone fell at Juchnow.—Klaproth.
 A fall of stones at Weston in America.—Warden.
 1808. Ditto at Borgo Santo-Denino.—Guidotti.
 Stones fell near Staunern.—Klaproth and Vauquelin.
 Ditto near Lissa.—Klaproth.
 1809. Ditto on the coast of the United States of America.—Gaz. de France.
 1810. Ditto at Charsonville.—Pellieux.
 1811. Ditto near Pultawa.—Gaz. de France.
 Ditto at Berlanguillas.—Id.
 1812. Ditto in the environs of Grenada (near Toulouse).—Moniteur.
 Masses presumed to have fallen on the Earth.
 Iron as mentioned by Scaliger.
 Stone, which forms part of the collection of De Dree.
 Mass of native iron seen in Siberia by Pallas.
 Mass of iron at Otumpa seen by Robin de Colis.

Another

Another mass of iron seen in America by Ditto.

Native iron seen in several parts of Mexico by Humboldt.

Ditto of Durango and Zacatecas.—Ditto.

Ditto at the Cape of Good Hope.—Smithson Tennant.

Ditto of Senegal seen by Adamson.

Ditto at Aken by Læber.

Ditto in Bohemia mentioned by Born.

Masses of iron found near the Red River in Louisiana.—Gibbs.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

HAVING been for many years a great sufferer by the gout, I have very naturally attended to most of what has been reported and written respecting the various applications, both external and internal, which have been at different times recommended for the relief of persons labouring under that disease. Having early imbibed a notion that it had its foundation in a constitutional propensity, which, however its paroxysms might be relieved by medicine, could never be eradicated by such means, I have certainly not been very prone to try experiments. From living what is usually denominated generously, and being much afflicted during all that time with gout of a highly inflammatory kind, I have of late years almost entirely abstained from all fermented liquors, and have gradually recovered the free use of all the joints which had been previously rendered nearly stiff and useless by frequent paroxysms of this disorder. Still however, sir, I have an annual confinement, sometimes of a longer, sometimes of a shorter, duration, but always too long for convenience, and too painful for patient endurance. I need not add that I am solicitous to get rid of so troublesome a visitor, if I can do it with safety, and without purchasing present ease at the expence of future danger. The frequent communications, in your late numbers, from your correspondent Mr. Want, have led me to this intrusion; and, I flatter myself, both the benevolence of his intentions and the success of his experiments will induce him to notice it favourably. If I understand him correctly, he does not merely recommend the medicine, of which he is the eulogist (and perhaps very properly so), as a substitute for the Eau Medicinale, which made so much noise a few years ago, but as actually a preparation of the same vegetable. Now, taking for granted that this representation may be correct, and that the same good effects may be

produced by it as by its prototype, it is not unreasonable also to conclude, that, if any hazard be involved in the application of one, similar danger may be apprehended from that of the other. Now, sir, I will be candid enough to confess that I have no personal experience of the effects of the Eau Medicinale. The only recipes I ever tried were muriatic acid in warm water, and the quæstorian embrocations, which I take to be something of the same kind, and from both of which I have found partial relief; but I have had several, not fewer than twenty, friends, who have had recourse to the French medicine, but who discontinued the use of it from having formed unfavourable opinions of its ultimate tendency.

I proceed, sir, to state the substance of their objections. In one observation they all concurred, viz. that, though it did unquestionably remove the paroxysm whenever it was applied, each succeeding one approached with increased violence; from which they inferred that it corked up the disease, as it were, in the constitution, and that therefore it must, at some period or other, come with such an augmented impetus as must necessarily prevent the operation of medicine, must overwhelm the vital powers, and of necessity prove fatal. I may perhaps not express myself with technical precision, but such, in colloquial language, was the consequence they apprehended. Another objection, which was urged by more than one of the friends to whom I have alluded, was that of several persons who had taken the Eau Medicinale, and who had previously never had a tendency to the gout but in their extremities, some had, after having taken it repeatedly, been subject to attacks in the stomach and head, and some had actually died in fits, which their friends attributed (though perhaps erroneously) to the use of this medicine. Whether well founded or not, I am well assured an opinion that the last mentioned effect is very currently reported, prevails in many parts of the country.

Now, sir, the purpose I have in view, in the mention of these circumstances, is first to draw the attention of your ingenious and valuable correspondent to make observations on these supposed effects of one medicine in his practice with the other; and secondly, in the mean time, to solicit from him, through your medium, such observations on these supposed tendencies as he may already have made, if any.

CHALKSTONE.

T

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IT has often been to me a subject of much regret, that, though the Society for the Suppression of Vice and Immorality (and benevolent individuals who have exerted themselves to the same good purpose) have used every endeavour to reclaim those unhappy females who earn a livelihood by prostitution; yet that no scheme has yet been offered to the notice of the public which would tend to prevent this great evil by endeavouring to remove the inducement.

In such a multitude of cases as are to be met with in this class of the vicious, various causes have of course tended to reduce them to their unhappy state; but I believe it will be found, that a great proportion of them have to date their misery from one cause, namely, the not being able to earn sufficient for their decent maintenance by honest industry.

The class of females which I would more particularly allude to, are those who try to earn a subsistence by needle-work, and who are generally termed "plain-work women." Now what reasonable person can consider an industrious character, of this description, to be well paid for her labour who receives but four-pence, six-pence, or eight-pence per day, besides her victuals? She is expected to appear somewhat more than merely decent; but how can this be effected? It is impossible for a woman to provide proper apparel and pay for lodging, washing, and many other necessary demands, out of three or four shillings per week, even admitting she had full employment? But, if we consider that these scanty wages are precarious, the hardship becomes greater; for there must surely be many thousands who are far from being fully employed. Here then begins the temptation to vice! But surely this is an evil to which a remedy may be easily applied, by raising the price of women's labour generally; this would place them above temptation, and I am convinced be the means of saving hundreds of that sex from both temporal and eternal ruin, who were formed by our Almighty Benefactor for our comfort and affectionate regard.

On a subject of so much importance as the reformation of morals in the female sex, much more might be urged, and I sincerely wish it had fallen to the lot of an abler pen to suggest this hint; but in you, I trust, it will find an advocate and supporter. I wish it were within the compass of my abilities to ad-

dress you in a form that might meet the public eye; but I can only give my best wishes to the scheme, and hope that it will be thrown into shape in your useful publication, by some friend to moral improvement; even if it were only as a question—"how far it would have the proposed effect?"

Plymouth; June 6, 1814.

J. P.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN your valuable publication (for March last, p. 162,) I observe the following article, "The meritorious and commendable grants of money for public objects made by the House of Commons in 1813 were the following:" and then is given a list of the grants so denominated, among which is this, "To Jeremy Bentham, esq. for his Penitentiary House, 23,578l."

The construction put upon this paragraph by every reader naturally would be, that Mr. Bentham had contrived a mode of constructing a Penitentiary House, and that for so doing he received the above sum as a reward. In part this interpretation is true, and part erroneous; and it is for the purpose of stating to you how much of it is true, and how much erroneous, that you receive the trouble of this letter.

About the year 1792 Mr. Bentham proposed to government a plan of constructing a Penitentiary House, the capital and most important feature of which was that of keeping the persons confined under constant view, and thereby in a state of the most perfect, but most necessary, and, at the same time, most lenient and salutary, controul. This proposal was favourably received by His Majesty's ministers, attended to by the proper department, and in process of time was matured into a contract, which, though not actually signed, was binding on both the contracting parties. In the mean time Mr. Bentham, under the express sanction of the then minister, in order to prepare for the execution of this contract, had expended very considerable sums of his own money. From various causes, however, the detail of which would not much redound to the honour of the successive heads of those departments upon which the execution of it depended, the plan languished, and ultimately received its death-blow by an act of parliament, passed in the 52d year of the present king, cap. 44. Part of the object of this act was to provide for the appointment of arbitrators to determine what compensation

compensation should be paid to Mr. Bentham for the non-performance of the above-mentioned agreement; who awarded that he should be paid the sum of £3,000.—a sum which was little, if any thing, more than the money, with legal interest upon it, which he himself had expended in preparing, as above, for the execution of the plan. Thus then, sir, instead of a reward, all that Mr. Bentham obtains is a restitution of the money actually drawn out of his pocket, without any compensation for the loss of a contract, which afforded the most reasonable prospect of proving no less beneficial to himself than to the public. A. B.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

THE late Bishop Horsley, in his elaborate and valuable treatise "On the Prosodies of the Greek and Latin Languages," seems to have confounded real accent or tone with syllabic emphasis, or our modern accent. "It appears (he says) that the acute, which is a sharp stroke of the voice upon some one syllable of the word, is in truth the only positive tone. The grave consists merely in a negation of that acuteness." And, although he observes, with approbation, that "the Halicarnassian says that the circumflex was a mixture of the acute and the grave," yet he doubts whether "circumflexion be a different thing from acuteness," and considers the circumflex accent "as a compound mark of accent and quantity." What he means by "a sharp stroke," he does not seem to have clearly explained. It is pretty evident, however, that he means nothing essentially different from what is termed *ictus*, or syllabic emphasis.

Now, it is almost needless to observe, that an acute accent is in reality a rising inflexion, and has no necessary connexion with any stroke of the voice, since it may affect either an emphatic or an unemphatic syllable. Besides, the definition of circumflexion, which he appears to approve, is not very consistent with his explanation of the two simple accents, which, as far as tone is concerned, would form a combination of something and nothing, of a positive quality and its mere negation. While professing to regulate accent or tone, which we suspect never was, and never could be, completely subjected to rules, the learned author, doubtless, was unconsciously laying down rules merely for syllabic emphasis.

There are few subjects connected with language, on which writers have been more divided in opinion, than on the nature of ancient rhythm, and the manner in which ancient poetry ought to be pronounced. In contrasting the Latin position of his sharp stroke, as in *πίσιςση*, with the Greek, as in *πρόσιση*, in the following line,

Τὸν δ' ἀπαμειβόμενος πρόσιση πῖδας ἰκύνε
Ἀχιλλεύς,

Dr. Horsley allows that the two first syllables will be short either way; but he thinks that, in following the former mode, it will be difficult, if not impracticable, not to shorten the final long syllable *ση*; but that, by following the latter, the reader will be compelled to give *ση* with its true length of sound. "True, (observes a Monthly Reviewer, vol. xxv. 256,) but he will also feel himself compelled to lengthen the sound of *προς*; and, indeed, we believe it impossible to pronounce two consecutive short syllables with the same brevity." Either way, I see little danger to quantity. By the former mode, the word, in regard to emphasis and quantity, will pretty much resemble the English word *prostitute* or *substitute*, the noun *attributes*, *enterprise*, *runaway*; by the latter, such English words, as the verb *attributes*. For my own part, in reading this line, I would feel no hesitation to lay the *ictus* or emphasis on the last syllable of the word, as I would on our English word *entertain*. I consider a dactyl or a spondee as a metrical cadence or complete rhythmical pulsation, including *thesis* and *arsis*, equivalent to a musical bar, and constituting an aliquot part of the verse, the first syllable of each being thetic or emphatic, and the remainder of the foot being in *arsis* or *remiss*. Feet may be regarded, so far perhaps as melody is concerned, as a poet's words; and, therefore, in reciting a hexameter verse, I would uniformly lay the emphasis on the first syllable of a dactyl and spondee. The last syllable however of the dactyl, though in *arsis*, will, of necessity, not be equally weak with the middle syllable. And in such a mode of recitation, unless too great a pause be made between the feet, there will be no danger whatever, either by metrical connections or separations, of destroying the intelligibility of the words. In reciting the following English line,

Ah! | come not, | write not, | think not |
once of | me,

the two monosyllables have the precise effect

effect of a dissyllable; and yet no hearer, possessing a competent knowledge of the language, would misunderstand either the words or their meaning. Our longer words too are perfectly intelligible, even although, by receiving two distinct emphases, they may seem, in a deliberate recitation, to be broken into two distinct words. It is chiefly by a sort of *staccato* utterance, by making an unnecessary long pause after each foot, and by erroneously laying our syllabic emphasis on its last syllable, that in reading ancient hexameter, as it is termed, by quantity, we seem to scan, rather than to read, destroying the integrity of the words, and, as far at least as emphasis is concerned, to convert dactyls into anapæsts, and spondees into iambuses.

Let the dactyl be pronounced, in regard to time and force, somewhat like our English word *curious* or *warily*, and the spondee like *timepiece* or *warlike*; and, I apprehend, neither will quantity be much falsified, nor will emphasis be essentially injured. In this way, two out of the three accidents of speech will be tolerably preserved. But then it may be asked, what becomes of real accent or tone? The complete practice, I answer, if not, also, even the theory, of the Greek and Roman accentuation, is irretrievably lost. But, if a line be read in the way which we have ventured to recommend, not with the monotonous drawl of a child learning to read, but with our natural and unaffected pronunciation, and a due regard to sense and pause, it will be found to possess, at least, all the melody or accentual music of English speech, (which cannot be different in kind from that of Greece or Rome,) arising from variety of pitch and inflexion, every syllable, whether long or short, emphatic or unemphatic, having been uttered in some accent, or combination of accent, commensurate with the time of the syllable, the acute or rising inflexion coinciding most frequently with the long and emphatic quantity. By a regular adjustment of the syllabic emphasis, the *lupulus* will be regarded; in the natural accompaniment of tones, the *lupulus* will not be altogether lost; and, by a due observance of the relative time of each note or syllable, the perfection of both will be most essentially promoted.

But Dr. Horsley's object was certainly a rational one, viz. not to supersede quantity, nor to annihilate accent or emphasis, but to preserve both; to prescribe rules for accent (syllabic emphasis), so as to render it "not destructive of quantity,

but subservient to it." And yet, doubtless, even ten general rules could not be necessary to ascertain the proper position of the syllabic emphasis in hexameter verse, or in any other species of verse, ancient or modern; and ten times the number would be insufficient to fix the accentuation of any language. Although, however, his rules in regard to the changes which he "conceives the tones of connected words to have undergone," may not be deemed unobjectionable, no one will deny that many of this eminently learned prelate's remarks are well entitled to the notice of every classical scholar.—The subject will be continued,
Crouch End. J. GRANT.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE continuation of a Morning's Walk to Kew," which you have given in your last number, contains an interesting discussion on road making, which, however, might have been additionally advantageous to some of your readers if your ingenious correspondent had extended his discussion a little farther, and shewn the inseparable connexion which exists betwixt good roads and broad cylindrical wheels.

The form of a road is without doubt a very material point, so is the breadth of it, as well as the line which it takes through the country; and, as such, the control of a national road police might probably be of utility in effecting the desired improvement in these particulars; but, after all the amendments which can possibly be introduced, our roads will remain imperfect, unless the carriages which travel upon them are constructed with broad cylindrical wheels with straight axles.

This position was clearly laid down by the principal part of the evidences in the committee of the House of Commons, when the bill for the "Preservation of the Turnpike-roads and Highways of the Kingdom" was before parliament, about six years since; and it is much to be regretted that so little benefit has resulted from this laborious investigation.

As six years have very nearly elapsed since this investigation took place, there has certainly been a sufficient time allowed for the old carriages to be worn out, and for new ones, properly constructed, to be introduced in their stead. But, where are we to find them? Have any carriages been constructed with broad cylindrical wheels and straight axles within the last six years? It is to
feared

feared there has been but few, and I should have been ready to query if there was a single vehicle to be found upon this construction, had I not observed a paragraph in your last number, under the head Cumberland and Westmoreland, which states that "a new waggon has been exhibited at Kendal, constructed with broad cylindrical wheels, &c." This affords some encouragement to hope that the adoption of broad cylindrical wheels is not entirely lost sight of; but, from the way in which this information is given, it appears evident that this waggon is the only one of the kind in that part of the kingdom, or probably in any other part of it; at least, I have never had the good fortune to see, or even to hear of any such. That they are not by any means general is most incontrovertibly proved, by the infamous state of many of the principal, and most of the bye roads, which are nothing less than a disgrace to the good sense of the nation; more especially when we consider that all the roads in the kingdom might be kept as smooth as a bowling-green, if they were once put into good repair, and afterwards rolled (for this would be the effect) only by carriages with broad cylindrical wheels and straight axles. PHILANTHROPOS.

Birmingham; March 17, 1815.

To the Editor of the *Monthly Magazine*.

SIR,

SINCE the late Mr. Malone published his long dissertation on the three parts of King Henry VI. it appears to be the general opinion that the first part ought to be rejected from the works of Shakspeare, but, in my opinion, with the greatest rashness. One line of the first of poets would be a loss to literature; but, on a slender surmise, to cast away a whole piece, might well be thought infatuation. If we judge of what we may expect from the exertions of the human mind, by the experience of past ages, such a loss would never be repaired. Some of Dryden's undoubted dramas possess a more remarkable inferiority to his finished pieces than that play does to Shakspeare's genuine productions. All Malone's arguments will not outweigh the acquiescence of Shakspeare's contemporaries, who certainly were the fittest judges. If Shakspeare did not write this play, it may be asked, who wrote it? None has ever claimed it for themselves or their friends. To push the argument farther, it may also be asked, who of all Shakspeare's contemporaries could write it? If we review the most celebrated

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dramatic works of his age, they will be found, in point of dignity of language and force of conception, many degrees inferior to the first part of Henry VI.

Scepticism on this subject began with Theobald, for which he could give no other reason, except his own critical judgment, a quality in which, of all the commentators, he was the most deficient. Warburton followed, but produced no argument, general or particular. Farmer espoused the same side. The two first critics discard the whole three parts; but Malone and Farmer the first part wholly, with the principal part of the two last. Malone comes forward with a formidable array of arguments, and boldly asserts that he has decided this long agitated question. His opinion is that the second and third parts were originally written by another, but greatly improved and enlarged by Shakspeare. They first appeared in quarto, under the titles of, "The Contention of the two Famous Houses of York and Lancaster," &c. and "The true Tragedy of Richard Duke of York, &c." both materially different from what they are at present. Johnson and Steevens imagined that the defects in the quartos originated from their being incorrectly taken down when acted, and surreptitiously printed. Malone successfully combats this notion, because there are many lines in the quartos recording distinct and important facts, which are not to be found in the folio edition, under the name of the second and third parts of Henry VI. Now, though carelessness, as it is well argued,* might omit, it could not add lines equally well written as the rest. Malone's hypothesis, that the quartos were written by a different author, is equally inadmissible; for the sentiments contained in them cannot be distinguished, in the language, the genius, and spirit, from the undoubted additions by Shakspeare, and I have no doubt that the whole was written by him. It appears most probable that the deficiencies and variations in the quartos arose partly from their being incorrectly and surreptitiously printed, but principally from their being a first essay or

* And at sufficient length too. After perusing a formal dissertation on this subject, and a score of long notes, I do not perceive any more argument than what is stated above. For this extraordinary copiousness of illustration, I suspect we are indebted to the pertinacity of Steevens, who, having first avowed a different opinion, had not the candour to retract it.

2 R

rude

rude draught by Shakspeare himself, and which he afterwards took the trouble to raise to the more perfect state in which we now find them.

I cannot at present notice the whole of Malone's arguments, but, as a specimen, mention one upon which he lays no small stress. For this purpose, though it is well known, I must beg leave to quote the following passage from a contemporary writer; because it has been strangely perverted by this writer to suit his own theory, and because it contains a more distinct and clearer proof that Shakspeare wrote the quartos as well as the folios than I have yet seen pointed out. It is found in a pamphlet called "A Groat's Worth of Wit," &c. written by R. Greene, author of many plays, most of them prior to Shakspeare. He was now obscured by the superior lustre of Shakspeare, of whose success he cannot conceal his envy. Addressing some other neglected poets, he thus complains bitterly of the players, who, though they were indebted to him for their prosperity, now leave him in the utmost misery.

"Base minded men all three of you, if by my misery you be not warned: for, unto none of you, like me, sought these burs (the players) to cleave; those puppets, I meane, that speak from our mouths; those anticks garnisht in our colours. Is it not strange that I, to whom they have all bin beholding, is it not like that you to whom they all have bin beholding, shall, (were you in that case that I am now) be both of them at once forsaken. Yet trust them not, for there is an upstart crow beautified with our feathers, that, with his tigre's heart wrapt in a player's hyde, supposes he is as well able to bombaste out a blanke verse as the best of you; and, being an absolute Johannes Factotum, is in his own conceit the only Shakescene in a country."

Malone invites our particular attention to the words, "for there is a crow beautified," &c. because, he says, they contain the "principal and decisive hinge of his argument*." He here finds a certain proof, not only that Shakspeare did not write the second and third parts of Henry VI. but also a clear intimation of their real author. It is agreed upon by all, as it is indeed sufficiently evident, that by the crow Shakspeare is here un-

* See (printed at the close of these plays,) a work entitled, "A Dissertation on the three Parts of Henry VI. tending to shew that these plays were not written originally by Shakspeare."

derstood, a writer who had at his command the brightest colours of imagination, yet, accordingly to Malone, was reduced at this time to be indebted for his poetical garniture to the wretched genius of Greene and his miserable associates. "He (says Greene) has beautified himself with our feathers, which means he has basely purloined the two plays called The Contention, &c. and The True Tragedy, &c. which was made by us, and has converted them to his own use in his second and third parts of Henry VI. and thus has the black crow stuck himself all around with our beautiful feathers, *furtivis coloribus*." If all this had been true, Greene surely would not have hesitated to tell, at least, the whole truth, and in plain terms. It may be farther observed, that such an accusation would have sounded better had Shakspeare borrowed some of Greene's fine expressions, with which to bespangle his works; but it possesses no kind of propriety, on the supposition that he took the principal matter from Greene, which he adorned with his own genius.

But, in this view of the subject, argument might be wholly dispensed with, for Shakspeare is not here upbraided with having beautified himself with Greene's feathers as a writer, but in his professional character of player, which is so obvious that it is surprising it could have escaped Malone's observation. It is plainly asserted that the whole company of players with which Shakspeare was connected, by the profits which arose from the performance of Greene's and his companion's works, had all beautified themselves; but Shakspeare is particularly distinguished, being the most obnoxious, on account of his success as a writer. Can language be more evident? "These puppets (the players) that speak from our mouths; these anticks garnished in our colours, are all of them beholding to you." It is not the hated crow alone, all the anticks are garnished with borrowed colours, furnished by the labours of poor neglected authors; alluding, no doubt, to the riches they had acquired by acting, or perhaps to their mimic magnificence on the stage.

This passage, instead of containing a grand and decisive argument against the authenticity of the second and third parts of Henry VI. will be found, on farther inspection, to afford the clearest proof that he was the author of them, even in their most doubtful form, as they originally appeared under other names in quarto. Greene, having, in the

best way he could, vented his rage on the players in general, proceeds to lay his clutches on Shakspeare. Of them all, in his eyes, he appeared the greatest criminal, for to the envied splendour of a player he added the celebrity of a writer. He was, as it is expressed, a Johannes Factotum, a Jack-of-all-trades. But this despicable writer, though fired with malice, found himself destitute of ability to lash our immortal poet; he can aim a blow at him by no other means, except by a foolish metamorphosis of his name, by calling him Shakescene. In the same spirit he tries to raise a laugh at Shakspeare, by distorting his words in the third part of Henry VI. act 1, scene iv.

"O tygre's heart wrapt in a woman's hide."

Greene, with his tigre's heart wrapt in a player's hide, gives this line a kind of ludicrous air; but, if the petulant author had possessed the feeling to discern its beauty and propriety on the occasion on which it was spoken, it would have raised in his breast a different kind of emotion. It was an affecting exclamation of the unhappy Duke of York, who, being taken prisoner at the battle of Wakefield, and after having first endured every refinement of cruel mockery, was about to be stabbed by the hand of Margaret herself. To heighten his misery, the "ruthless queen" informs him of the recent murder of his young son, the Duke of Rutland; and, when she observed the "hapless father's tears," she offered him a handkerchief dipped in the child's blood to wipe them away. Full of indignation and grief, he addresses her in the most proper language, "O tygre's heart," &c. The whole of this scene is not only worthy of Shakspeare, but it may also be almost affirmed that he only was capable of writing it. It must be particularly observed that the above line occurs in the quarto play called, "The true Tragedy of the Duke of York," which Malone altogether refuses to belong to Shakspeare, and, with still greater absurdity, affirms to have been written by Greene, to whose grovelling verses it bears no kind of resemblance; not to mention that it is a matter of the utmost incredibility that Greene would select one of his own lines for a subject of laughter.

This direct testimony of the authenticity, not only of the second and third parts of Henry VI. but also of the disputed quartos, was first produced by Tyrwhitt; which, though in itself incontrovertible, may be illustrated by farther evidence. When Greene was compo-

sing his Groat's-Worth of Wit, he was sensible of his approaching death, which soon after took place, in September 1592, and his book was published the following December by one Henry Chettle*, as we are informed by him in the preface to his pamphlet, called, "Kind Hart's Dreame." This author also acquaints us with the reception which Greene's book met with from the public, and particularly notices that Marlow† and Shakspeare were offended at his allusions to their works. Here, in addition to the testimony of Greene in favour of the authenticity of these historical dramas, we have also the clear circumstantial evidence of Henry Chettle, of the public at large, and the implied acknowledgment of Shakspeare himself, who surely would not have been offended at strictures on plays written by another. In fine, of all Shakspeare's productions, there are none of which we possess such ample and satisfactory external proofs of their being genuine.

I confess that I am at a loss to conceive why so much prejudice has been entertained against the three parts of Henry VI. Long before I had heard of any doubts or disputes on the subject, I read them with the same kind of pleasure which I received from his other plays. In some respects they appear to me more correct, more instructive, and more equally supported, than most of them. If we take into account the nature of the actions recorded, they possess a very great variety both of incident and of character. If they be not enlivened with the eccentricities of a Richard or a Hotspur, of a Glendower or a Falstaff, they contain what is equally valuable—a more just display of character, such as is really found in the world, and masterly and striking narrative of some of the most memorable events in English history.

Bedford Row.

W. N.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE subscript, concerning which your correspondent, p. 117, enquires, at

* See Malone's attempt to ascertain the order of Shakspeare's plays. As the whole of the data upon which my argument is founded are taken from this writer, and repeatedly quoted by him in the course of the controversy, I cannot conceive how he himself did not discern what appears so obvious.

† A dramatic writer of that age next in reputation to Shakspeare, and who also partook of Greene's scurrility.

the end of Mr. Wollaston's excellent tract, "*The Religion of Nature delineated*," consists of two Hebrew sentences abbreviated: and is to be read thus,

מִי כְמוֹתָ אֱלֹהִים כִּי כְמוֹתָ אֱלֹהִים

(to be read at length,)

יְהִי תְהִלָּה לְאֱלֹהִים מִי כְמוֹתָ אֱלֹהִים

or, rather, with the *Jod*,

יְהִי

יְהִי תְהִלָּה

Mi chormocha, EL. VE Tehillah.

or,

Jehi Tehillah le'EL.

Who is like unto thee, O God? Unto God be praise.

The first is nearly the same abbreviation, which gave to Judas and his brethren, the inscription on their banners, and has transmitted them to all times under the name of *Maccabai*, מַכַּבִּי *Macbai*.*

Mi camocha Be-Elohim? Who is like unto thee among the Gods?—Exodus, ch. xv. ver. 11.

A most suitable banner against the idolatrous, intolerant, cruel *Antiochus*, ignominiously *Epiphanes*, or conspicuous.

The other part of the inscription is the *Devotional Formula of the East* in general, including Arabia, Persia, and India, introducing and closing solemn instruments. *Praise be to God!*

Gleaning.

Your correspondent (p. 102) seems not aware that the two cases of Steel and Houghton, and Bowledge and Manning, in the Common Pleas, have negatived the claim of a right to glean. It stands now, therefore, as a venerable and popular usage only, which not many farmers disturb, while the gleaners are poor of the parish, and glean fairly, without misconduct.

France.

I cannot express my joy on this most sublime and bloodless of revolutions, and on the proclamations of Bonaparte, so worthy of a calm and a great mind, above all passion and revenge. Surely this unquestionable act of a whole nation will not be attempted to be in vain disturbed by any government which retains a sense of policy or of justice.

Troston.

CAPEL LOFFT.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN the sixteenth volume of the Monthly Magazine, occurs a paper entitled, "*Who wrote the Wisdom?*" That bold and singular dissertation contains a surprising discovery in ecclesiastic his-

* Vide Buxtorfii Thesaurum; cum Abbreviaturis ad Calcem. Lond. 1646.

tory, and is acquiring literary importance. An indirect attack, however, has appeared on the argument which you must allow me to notice. The *Ecclesiasticus*, it seems, which is known to have been also written by one Jesus of Jerusalem, is, on the authority of its prologue, and by the common consent of antiquity, ascribed to the same author as the *Wisdom*. Now the *Ecclesiasticus*, it is pretended, (see Eichhorn's *Kritische Schriften*, iv. p. 28,) can be proved anterior by a century or more to the Christian era. The *Wisdom*, it is inferred, must consequently be prior also, by as long a period. This is, in fact, an attempt to re-assert the date assigned by Gibbon, (c. xxi,) to the productions of the son of Sirach. But neither Gibbon nor even Calmet, on whose authority Gibbon in this instance appears to have relied, had observed, that Saint Augustin considers Sirach as the Jewish name of Philo; and that no pupil of Sirach, or, in the college-slang of the rabbies, no son of Philo, can have preceded by a century the time of the crucifixion.

Let us then examine more particularly into the evidence afforded by the *Ecclesiasticus* itself, of its own mode of origin and date; and, on the plan adopted in the foregoing investigation, let us seek to ascertain, *Who compiled the Ecclesiasticus?* Διγεται μὴ μόνον Ιατρος ἀλλὰ καὶ μαντις ἀγαθὸς εἶναι.—*Philo. Jud.*

Of the books called Apocryphal, the *Ecclesiasticus* alone is accompanied with notices concerning the author: he names himself Jesus of Jerusalem, in the twenty-seventh verse of the fiftieth chapter; but, as the date of the work is liable to question, it has sometimes been ascribed to an earlier, sometimes to a later, personage of that name.

The *Ecclesiasticus* consists of a basis, or text, translated from the Hebrew, and of an interjected commentary, or paraphrase, composed originally in Greek.

Thus, in the twenty-second verse of the sixth chapter, *wisdom* is said to be named from *concealment*; and, in the eighth verse of the forty-third chapter, the *month* is said to be called after the *moon*; which two propositions are true in Hebrew, but not in Greek. While, in the sixteenth verse of the forty-fourth chapter, "*Enoch was translated*," μεταβη, is plainly derived from the Greek version of Genesis; and, in the first verse of the forty-sixth chapter, Joshua is called the son of Nave, instead of Nun, which again could only happen to a person using the Alexandrian version of the Scriptures.

Occasional

Occasional contrarieties of opinion prove a dipping into distinct sources. Thus, in chapter the twenty-ninth, the tenth and eighteenth verses have an opposite tendency; the one advises generosity, the other prudence. Some of the sentiments, (xxxiii, 24-26,) can only have originated in a rude and barbarous age. Others (xiv, 13; xxix, 10; xxxiii, 31; x, 24;) breathe the philanthropic spirit of an age of refinement. Some passages intimate a Sadducean mortalism of opinion, (xvii, 27-30;) others insinuate immortalism, and may be explained to teach the doctrine of final (ii, 9; and xxxv, 16-19;) retribution. Some sentences are of questionable and equivocal morality, (xii, 5; and xx, 25;) but the general tenor of the book inculcates the purest piety and virtue, and displays an observation, an eloquence, and an intellect, which will always be contemplated with gratitude, with interest, and with instruction.

The writer modestly calls himself a gleaner, (xxxiii, 16,) or collector of apophthegms: but the large proportion of his original merit has not escaped the consciousness of his commentators. Eusebius (*Demonstrat. Evangel.* viii, 393,) describes him as *τον την καλουμένην σοφίαν συνταξάντα*.

It is not every where possible for the most ingenious critic to distinguish the compiled maxims from the newer rhapsodies, the traditional instruction from the composed exhortation, the nucleus from the coma. Approaches to discrimination are constantly making, and it may in general be inferred, that the commixture is irregular; that some of the beginning, and much of the ending, is original; and that the translated fragments are oftener detached sentences than entire chapters. The disposition of the whole is abrupt, not systematic, especially after the forty-third chapter; as if provided scraps had been put together in a hurry by one who was flying into banishment.

These phenomena throw no other direct light on the date of the Ecclesiasticus, than that it is posterior to the Alexandrian version of the Scriptures: there are, however, many further specifications to be considered.

In a preface, called the second prologue, the author states himself to have been resident in Egypt, while Evergetes was King. These marks of date have occasioned an unsettled controversy. The passage, in which they occur, can thus be rendered fairly, that is, so as to preserve the ambiguity of the original

Greek. *Coming into Egypt in the eight-and-thirtieth year, under King Evergetes, and continuing there some time, I found a book of no small instruction.*

The words *eight-and-thirtieth year*, could be applied to the æra of Seleucus, or to the reign of a specific prince, or to the æra of the battle of Actium. The name *Evergetes* was first bestowed for a specific service on the successor of Ptolemy Philadelphus, after which it was affected by many sovereigns of the same dynasty in their inscriptions. In the thirty-eighth year of the æra of Seleucus, in the thirty-eighth year of the reign of Ptolemy Philadelphus, there was, as yet, no King Evergetes. Three dates only remain assignable to which both conditions can be accommodated.

1. In the thirty-eighth year of the reign of Ptolemy Evergetes the first. This prince reigned after the death of his father no more than twenty-seven years. It is not proved, nor is it probable, that he was earlier associated to the sovereignty, and dated his reign from the commencement of such co-regency. Yet the possibility of the circumstance entitles this case, or supposition, to some notice.

2. In the thirty-eighth year of the reign of Ptolemy Evergetes the second, commonly called Ptolemy Physcon. This prince reigned indeed over all Egypt only thirty years. But there is some reason to suppose, at least so the commentators infer from Porphyry, that he held an independent sovereignty during the life of his elder brother and predecessor, and that he dated the years of his reign, not from the death of Philometor, but from that of his father Epiphanes. In this case, the fourth year of his undivided sway would be the thirty-eighth of his titular royalty.

3. In the thirty-eighth year of the battle of Actium, under Ptolemy Evergetes the third. And who was Ptolemy Evergetes the third? There is apparently no such name in the whole list of the Egyptian kings. Wolzogenius, Drusus, Grotius, Eichhorn, in short all the commentators who are worth reading, overlook, in this connexion at least, any such king. Besides, Egypt became a Roman province after the battle of Actium, and was from that time governed by a Roman prefect.

Syria, too, was governed in the same manner; and Marcus was prefect of Syria at the time of the sudden death, so like an empoisonment, of that king Herod Agrippa, whose decease is mentioned in Acts (c. xii, v. 23), and is

more

more satisfactorily explained in Josephus, (Ant. xix, c. viii, § 2.)

It appears, therefore, that, under the Roman prefects of the conquered provinces, a titular kingship was tolerated in those families which represented the original sovereign. Now, it is known from Suetonius, in the Life of Caligula, (§ 26), that Selena, the daughter of Anthony and Cleopatra, married King Juba, and by him had a son named Ptolemy. This Ptolemy may well have affected the favourite surname of his family, Evergetes. He would be called king, both in right of his father and of his grand-mother; and he certainly excited so much jealousy at Rome, as to have been taken off by imperial command.

(*To be continued.*)

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR publishing in a late Number the affecting narrative of the life and fate of the brave and unfortunate Dr. Smyth Stuart, encourages me to send you a short account of a noble young man who, with a heroic coolness, which, in a more fortunate cause, would have insured his name a place in the annals of his country, voluntarily sacrificed himself to save the life of Prince Charles Stuart, whilst in Scotland, in 1745. Political causes, too powerful and too numerous to admit of repetition here, have hitherto tended to prevent many deeply interesting facts, connected with the history of those dismal times of the country, of the ruined family, and those who suffered for their sakes, from reaching the page of history. Those times are now past; the race is extinct who were actors and sufferers in them, and with that race has died the memory of much that was worthy to be remembered. That one slight memorial of a brave youth may still survive, when the very small number of those, who yet remember his fate, are also sleeping in the dust,—pray give the following well-known facts an asylum in your Magazine.

Roderick Mac Kenzie, a young gentleman of the north of Scotland, nearly of the same age as Prince Charles, and who strongly resembled him in face and person, was one of the many who knew of the Prince's retreats, whilst the British government set a price upon his head, and the British soldiery hunted him through the realms of his fathers; and he was one of the few who were permitted to continue in his train, and who assisted in his numerous escapes.

One day, while the Prince was sitting with his little band of faithful friends, in a highland cottage, the alarm was given that troops were closing round it. Escape was impossible, but he was forcibly carried by the party into a hiding-place, and young Mac Kenzie remained firm in his stead. When the soldiers had burst the door, he rose and walked calmly up to them, saying,—“I know whom you want—there—stab the son of your king!”—And he threw his plaid off his breast. Their swords were instantly through his gallant heart! They hacked off his head, threw it into a sack, and set off to present it, a meet and acceptable offering to their duke. At Edinburgh, it was thought proper to ascertain that it was really the Prince's head, and Robert Morison, his barber, was sent for to identify it. Fainting with horror, the poor man was shewn this shocking spectacle. After examining it, he became satisfied, from some mole, or other mark, that it was not the head of his master; but he had the presence of mind to conceal his feelings, and only said, that, although he was not able to swear to the identity of that head, in that situation, the resemblance was so strong, no person would doubt that it was the head of Prince Charles. This evidence satisfied the butchers for the time, and, the fury of the pursuit abating, the Prince escaped to France. What his feelings were on returning from his hiding-place in the hut, and finding the mangled body of his friend, generous hearts may imagine, but few would be able to describe.

At one time, when Prince Charles Stuart was on a long and weary journey on foot, after the battle of Colloden, his shoes were completely worn out; and there being no other means of replacing or repairing them, he stopped at a smithy, and desired the blacksmith to mend them. Leaning on the stump of a tree, when the work was done, he held out his foot, and the man, who did not know him, put on his shoes. “Thank you, friend,” said the Prince, “perhaps you may never again have an opportunity of shoeing the son of your King.”—A fine subject for a painter.

X.

Inverness, March 20.

For the Monthly Magazine.

On the DRUIDICAL TEMPLES at AVEBURY and STONEHENGE.

IN the “*Beauties of England and Wales*,” vol. xv. p. 707 seq. is the account to which the title refers. Mr. G. commences his account with observing

serving, that "Stonehenge has nothing about it implying a higher antiquity, than the age of Aurelius Ambrosius, but the circle and oval of upright stones, which perfectly resemble our numerous Druidical Temples, from Cornwall to Cumberland. These parts alone, therefore, of the structure, I consider as *Druidical*." The other stones, with trilithons, Mr. G. conceives to have been the work of Ambrosius, as a monument to the memory of his countrymen, massacred by Hengist. This hypothesis, he frames, upon the incompatibility of squaring, tenons, and mortises, with the principles and workmanship of the Druids, and the discovery of Roman coins, beneath some of the larger stones.

Trusting that no disrespect to an ingenious writer can justly be inferred by an examination of positions, merely founded upon the support of etymology, and the Welch triads, it may not be deemed offensive to a gallant and generous nation to observe, that Welch antiquaries have not thrown any light upon the national antiquities, by following hypothetical inferences from their language and fables, instead of their popular manners and customs; nor is there any thing which exposes archæology to contempt so much as this peremptory conclusion upon inadequate premises.

There is nothing absurd in the opinion that Stonehenge might have been the rendezvous of the Congress, appointed by Ambrosius: but what reasonable person can admit the probability of the outer circle being a subsequent addition, as a funeral monument! Can any hypothesis be more violent? The funeral monuments of the Britons were barrows, or *cippi*. *Ambrey* is a common term for earth-works; and, conceding it to be true that it was usual at the foundation of temples to throw coins and unwrought ores of metals * under the foundation stones, it does not follow that this custom demonstrates the erection of a funeral monument. The circumstance is of weight only in deciding the date. As to the mortices, tenons, and trilithons, having not superincumbent stones, occurred in the temples at Guernsey and elsewhere; and, if Roman art had interfered, would not the temples have been columnar?

There are three methods of prosecuting learned enquiries:

1. Direct authority.
2. Analogous construction.

* See the well-known account in Tacitus, of Vespasian's consecration of a temple.

3. Etymology and probable conjecture; admissible only where neither of the preceding methods is practicable, and more properly applicable to nations and customs than buildings.

If the Roman coins deprive Stonehenge of much of its presumed ancientry, they prove, as direct evidence cannot be obtained, the allowability of inference from analogous construction. According to this, Stonehenge and Avebury are Hypæthral temples, not columnar, because the Britons were, at the period of their erection, ignorant of architecture upon such refined plans. The Gaulish houses of straw and wicker-work, upon the Antonine column, conformable to the description of Cæsar, and the ipartificial construction* at Tres-lacri, &c. prove the defect of ornament in British structures.

The temples at Avebury and Stonehenge consisted of concentric circles, forming a kind of unroofed piazza. The Hypæthral temples of the ancients had externally two ranks of columns, and as many within. The middle was uncovered, like a cloister. Vitruvius says, that the temple of Jupiter Olympius, at Athens, was of this form; and Pausanias mentions a temple of Juno, without roof or gates. The reason assigned was, that the power of the deities, embracing the universe, could not be circumscribed by walls. Strabo adds a particularity concerning Hypæthral temples, that they were full of the statues of different deities.* Admitting the comparative infrequency of round temples, no proof need be adduced of the Druidical worship of the sun; and the *deasuil*, or triple perambulation of the temple, still common in Scotland and Wales, incontestably also Druidical, was the probable cause of the terrace or outer stone circle. Macrobius † says, that a round temple in Thrace, dedicated to the Sun, was of that form, in order to assimilate the disk of that luminary. The pantheon, at Rome, seems to have been circular from the universality of its dedication.

Considering it quite unnecessary to make a parade of quotations, similar stone-circles and cromlechs having been found in France, is it not most natural and simple to infer, that Avebury and Stonehenge are mere Hypæthral temples of very rude construction? If ignorance be not the cause, the Septuagint, which does not allow iron tools, may be quoted; or the elaborate antiquary will recollect

* Encycl. des Antiq. v. Hypethres.

† Saturnali. c. xviii. p. 237, Ed. Pontan.

the Cyclopean architecture, antecedent to the orders, which consisted in enormous blocks. He will also recollect, that the Guernsey temple, Kits Coty House, &c. all in rudeness of structure, resemble the *kistvaens* of numerous British barrows. They consist of upright stones, set edgeways, with another horizontal across at top; and there is a sameness of style in all authentic monuments of the Celts.

Mr. Greatheed, (p. 710,) from the magnitude of the outer-fosse at Avebury, supposes it to have been used for an amphitheatre, for spectators to see the transactions within the area. On the road from Bath to Gloucester, not far from Dirham, is a flat artificially levelled valley, skirted by hills, in a triquetrous form, the sides of which, next the valley only, are cut into steps or terraces. On the tops of the hills are no earthworks, or banks: so fortification was out of the question. The writer of this was at first sight struck with the resemblance of this unnoticed spot to a Grecian stadium, delineated either in *Le Roi*, or the *Ionian Antiquities*. He also conceived it to have been a British *cursus*, annexed to their city of Bath; and he does not believe that similar works were connected with Druidical temples, or that a situation upon the Fosse of Avebury, could command the view presumed. Upon this evidence, however, and the situation of Avebury in a hollow, Mr. Greatheed thinks, that the leading design of Avebury was, most likely, that of a "national convention," not of a temple. Now the *Tynewald*, in the *Isle of Man*, engraved by Grose, &c. is the best apparent monument of the spots, selected and appropriated, by our Celtic ancestors, to the purposes of national conventions. It is a circular hill, cut into terraces, upon which stood the various ranks; and its total dissimilarity to the Roman *Fora*, though of like use, shows that the erection was not conformable to the customs of that people; who erected, for this purpose, an *acropolis*, or *citadel*, in the centre of four streets, as at Antinoc, Aldburgh in Yorkshire, &c. The Tolsey at Gloucester, and the Citadel at Old Sarum, are in such a situation. It does not, therefore, appear most likely, that Avebury, in a hollow, was intended for a national convention of our Celtic ancestors, the place and customs of whom seem to have been preserved, at least to a very recent date, in the curious form and ceremonies of the *Tynewald*.

It must be plain that the popular customs of the Welch Highlanders and Irish, where they evidently differ from the Roman or Saxon, are the best existing evidences of Celtic antiquities. In Herefordshire, a wreath of miseltoe, or mountain-ash, is still placed around the necks of cattle to cure or prevent disease. The *Triads*, upon which Mr. G. has founded his subsequent hypothesis, appear to be little better than mere mystical formularies, of no literary value, as to reason or information. Yet, upon no higher authority has Mr. G. (by obscure inferential deductions, only from such foundations,) ascribed the foundation and construction of Avebury to one Prydain, a British king, from whom Britain was denominated, and not unnaturally supposed (he says) interred in that sublime tumulus, Silbury Hill. Without disrespect to Mr. Greatheed, is not this *truly Chattertonian*?

In concluding these remarks, the writer begs not to detract from the just merits and learning of Mr. Greatheed. He only begs to deprecate the Chattertonian method of archæologizing in a science which requires the best possible proof, and cannot be truly founded upon mere etymological deductions. The differences of Avebury and Stonehenge, from the Hypæthral, that is, unroofed, temples of the ancients, consist only in the rudeness of the Britons, who, though builders, were not architects, and in rotundity of form. The enormous masses of stone used are in conformity to the Cyclopean style, which preceded the orders of architecture. When such satisfactory analogies exist, why have recourse to etymology and the triads? The Britons were a barbarous nation, as appears by their painted bodies, clever in basket-making, (the *Buscanda Britannorum* of Martial,) and so are the Otabeiteans; but neither nation had tools adequate to large stone-works. Allowing Prydain to have been a clever sensible man in his way, that beautiful instructive connection between archæology and the sublime arts, which deify the genius of man, is not to be found in the sickening barbarism of Abury and Stonehenge, or savage Druidical rites. They are too highly honoured by the enquiries lavished upon them; a simple account is sufficient; while, to promote the honour and wealth of the nation, the study of our antiquaries should be addressed to objects more connected with the arts and history.

AN ANTIQUARY OF THE OLD SCHOOL.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN the Provincial Intelligence of Ireland, in your last number, we are informed, (as we had been previously told in the newspapers,) that "the archbishop of Cashel lately refused to consecrate the new church erected at Caher, on account of its not being built due east and west, as the canons require!"

Some of your readers might not, perhaps, know, that ecclesiastical uniformity was carried to the extent intimated in the above circumstance. I find, however, in a work entitled "A New View of London," 1708, vol. i. p. 239, an exception to the general rule, as expressed in the following passage:—"The church of St. Edmund the King," (in London,) "is built (contrary to all I have seen) so, that the greatest length is from north to south, and the altar-piece is at the north end; I can meet with no good reason given for this, but believe it done to save ground, whereon to build houses fronting the street, which here fetch very great rents." In this church, it seems, the worshipping congregation, in certain parts of the service, direct their faces towards the north, where the altar is placed, while in other churches they worship towards the east. We must take it for granted, however, that this church was duly consecrated. As many of the canons have become obsolete, and are notoriously neglected both by the clergy and bishops, it appears strange that a church should be refused the required ceremony on account of its not standing exactly in the canonical direction. Among many other curious prohibitions in the canons, are the following:—"Neither shall any minister, without the licence or direction of the bishop, appoint or hold any meetings for sermons, or attempt, upon any pretence whatsoever, to cast out any devil or devils." Canon 72. "We further ordain, that no ecclesiastical person shall wear any wrought night-cap, or any light-coloured stockings, &c." Canon 74. How many uncanonical night-caps and stockings may be worn by the clergy, or even by the bishops, this deponent saith not.

April 4.

J.

For the Monthly Magazine.

CONTINUATION of a MORNING'S WALK
from LONDON to KEW.

IN looking around me from the windows of Hartley's Fire-house, it was impossible to avoid reflecting on the
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wretchedness of Want existing in the sooty metropolis, and the waste of Means in the uncultivated country immediately under my eye. I had just been sympathizing with the forlorn inhabitants of the workhouse at Wandsworth, at the distance of only a mile; and half a dozen other such receptacles of misery invited commiseration within equal distances, in other directions; yet a radius of a few hundred yards round this spot would have included as much unappropriated and useless land, as might suffice to confer independence and plenty on their now hopeless inmates! In the north-eastern direction, within a distance of ten miles, at least twenty thousand families might be discovered pining in squalid misery; though here I found myself in an unpeopled and uncultivated tract, nearly five miles square, containing above fifteen thousand acres of rich soil, capable of affording independant subsistence to as many families!

I could not help exclaiming aloud against the perversity of reason—the apathy of power—the complication of folly—and the ascendancy of turpitude, which, separately or conjointly, have produced a condition so cruel or preposterous! Let it be recorded, said I, to the eternal disgrace of our modern statesmen, of our hundreds of ambitious legislators, and of our boasting economists, that in this luxuriant county of Surrey, there still exist, without productive cultivation, no less than 25,000 acres of open commons; 30,000 acres of useless parks, 48,000 acres of heaths, and 30,000 acres of chalk hills, serving but to subsist a few herds of deer and cattle, and to grow some unproductive trees, though at the very instant 10,000 families in the same county are dependent on the bounty of their respective parishes! Is this, said I, the vaunted age of reason? Are these the genuine fruits of civilization? Do such circumstances prove the ascendancy of benevolence? Is it not time therefore to look at home? Is it any longer decent to declaim against the mote in our brother's eye, while we cannot discern the beam in our own?

I may be told, that the principle of enclosing waste lands has long been recognised in the prevailing system of economy, and that the legislature is incessantly active in passing Bills for new enclosures. But, I ask, for whom, and for whose benefit, are these bills passed? Do they provide for the poor? Do they help those who require help? Do they by augmenting the supply make provisions

visions cheaper? Do they increase the number of independent fire-sides?—Rather do they not add in wantonness to the means of monopolists? Do they not give where nothing is wanted, however much may be coveted? Do they not add to the number of vassals, and diminish the number of freemen? Do they not abridge the scanty means of the poor in the free use of their bare-cropt commons? And do they not transfer those means to others who do not want them, and who, without the aid of such laws, could never have enjoyed them?

Yet does reason afford no alternative? Is benevolence forced to prefer barren heaths from which cottagers may derive scanty meals, merely because those who have the power, fail to reconcile the rights of others who want, with the benefit of the whole community? Is our wisdom confined in so narrow a circle? Has nature provided abundance, and do we create insuperable bars to its enjoyment? Is such the line of demarcation between the selfish ordinances of man, and the wise dispensations of Providence?

Let me recommend our legislators for once to leave greedy, covetous, and inordinate Self out of their considerations. The poor may not be qualified to plead their rights, except by acts of rioting; but let them find clamorous advocates in the consciences of their law-makers. In spite, then, of the fees of parliament, I exhort the legislature to pass **A GENERAL ENCLOSURE BILL**, not such a one, however, as would be recommended by the illustrious Board of Agriculture, but founded on such principles as that it might bear for its legitimate title, **A BILL FOR THE EXTINCTION OF WANT!**

In discussing and enacting its provisions, let it be borne in mind, that the surface of the earth, like the atmosphere by which we breathe, and the light by which we see, is the natural and common patrimony of man. Let it be considered, that by nature we are tillers of the soil, and that all the artifices of society, and the employments of towns, are good and desirable in the degree only in which they best promote our happiness; but, failing, our true resort is the earth from which we sprung, by whose produce we subsist, and to which we must, in due time, be resolved. Let it be felt, that the 10,000 destitute families in this county of Surrey, and the half million in England and Wales, are so, merely because servitude or manufactures have failed to sustain them; and they require, in consequence, the free use of the means

provided by nature for their subsistence. And, in fine, let the fact be justly acknowledged, that the unappropriated wastes are a national stock, fortunately reserved as a provision for the increasing destitute; and that all that is required of the law is to arrange and economize the distribution, consistently with the wants of some, and the rights of all.

I indulged myself in a pleasing reverie on this subject, while I rambled from the spot where it originated towards an adjacent house, in which died the late **W. PITT**, a man who had the opportunity to execute that which I have the power only to speculate upon, and who lived in this tract, though he was blind to its capabilities. Ah! thought I, perhaps in a less selfish age, this very heath, and all the adjoining heaths, waste tracts, and commons, from Bushy to Wimbledon, and from Barnes to Kingston, may be covered with cottages, each surrounded by its two or three acres of productive garden, orchard, and paddock! The healthful and happy inhabitants emerged from the workhouses, the goals, the cellars, the stews, the St. Giles's, the loathsome courts, alleys, and lanes of the metropolis, returning their thanksgivings to the wise legislature, who may thus have restored them to the condition of men, and exhibiting the moral effects of the change in their industry, sobriety, cleanly habits, and good manners! The sale of two acres would produce a capital sufficient to build and to stock other two or three; and the appropriation and all the dispositions might be made by commissioners appointed for the purpose; but this was neither the time nor the place for planning details, which those who have the will to execute cannot but have the ingenuity to invent. Such, however, in the humble opinion of the writer, would be a radical cure for several of the complicated and deep-rooted diseases which now afflict British society. At least, it is a remedy without cost or sacrifice; and, as such, is an homage due from affluence and power to the poor and unfortunate. It would be the means of drawing from the over-peopled towns, that destitute portion of the population, whose means of living have been reduced or superseded by shoals of adventurers, who have been driven into them by the monopoly of farms in the country. It would render workhouses useless, except for the vicious or incorrigibly idle; would diminish the poor-rates, and deprive the inmates of goals of the powerful excuse afforded

to crime by the present hopeless and galling condition of poverty.

The house in which that darling of Fame, the late Mr. PITT, lived a few years and terminated his career, is a modest and irregularly-built mansion, surrounded by a few acres of pleasure-ground, and situated about a quarter of a mile from the paling of Richmond Park. It is now occupied by a Mr. Winter, late solicitor of the Bank of England. My curiosity led me to view the chamber in which the minister died, for the sake of the vivid associations produced by the contemplation of remarkable localities. I seated myself in a chair near the spot where stood the couch on which he took his eternal slumber. I fancied, at the instant, that I still saw the severe visage and gaunt figure of the minister standing between the treasury-bench and the table of the House of Commons, turning around to his admiring partisans, and filling the ear of his auditory with the deep full tones of a voice that bespoke a colossal stature. Certain phrases which he used to parrot still vibrated on my brain, "Bonaparte, the child and champion of jacobinism,"—"the preservation of social order in Europe,"—"the destruction of whatever is dear to our feelings as Englishmen,"—"the security of our religion, liberties, and property,"—"indemnity for the past and security for the future," with which he used to bewilder or terrify the plain country gentlemen, or the youths from Eton, Oxford, or Cambridge, who constitute a majority of that House. His success in exciting the passions of such senators in favour of discord and war, his lavish expenditure of the public money in corrupting others, and his insincerity in whatever he professed for the public benefit, rendered him through life the subject of my aversion: but, in this chamber, reduced to the level of ordinary men, and sinking under the common infirmities of humanity, his person, character, and premature decease became objects of interesting sympathy. Perhaps he did what he thought best; or, rather, committed the least possible evil amidst the contrariety of interests and passions in which he and all public men are placed. This, however, is but a poor apology for one who lent his powerful talents to wage wars that involved the happiness of millions, who became a willing firebrand among nations, and who, as a tool or a principal, was foremost in every work of contemporary mischief. The love of office and a passion for public speaking were,

doubtless, the predominant feelings of his soul. To gratify the former he became the instrument of others, and thence the sophistry of his eloquence and the insincerity of his character; while, in the proud display of his acknowledged powers as an orator, he was stimulated not less by vanity, than by the virtuous rivalry of Fox. As a financier, he played the part of a nobleman who, having estates worth 20,000*l.* per annum, mortgages them to enable him to spend 100,000*l.* and then plumes himself on his ability in being able, with the same freeholds, to make a greater figure than his discreet predecessors. But, except for the lesson which he afforded to nations never to trust their fortunes in the hands of inexperienced statesmen, why do I gravely discuss the measures and errors of one who did not live long enough to prove his genuine character? No precocity of talents, no mechanical splendour of eloquence can stand in the place of judgment founded on Experience. At 46, Pitt would have begun, like all other men of the same age, to correct the errors of his past life, but, being then cut off—**HIS STORY IS INCOMPLETE!** He had within him the elements of a great man, yet they were called into action before their powers were adjusted and matured; and the world suffered by experiments made in teaching himself, instead of profiting by the union of his experience with his intellectual energies. He was an actor on the stage while he ought to have been in the closet studying his part; his errors, therefore, merit pity, and those alone are to be blamed for them who made a dishonest use of his precocious powers.

I learnt in the immediate vicinity that he was much respected, and was a kind master to his domestics. A person, who a little before his death was in this room, told me that it was heated to a very high and oppressive temperature; and that the deep voice of the dying minister, as he asked his valet a question, startled this visitor, who was unused to it. He died calmly, and apparently under none of those political perturbations which, at the period, were mistakenly ascribed to his last moments. The Bishop of Lincoln, who acted the part of his friend and confessor, published an interesting account of his decease, the accuracy of which has never been questioned.

It being my intention, on leaving this spot, to descend the hill to Barnes Elms, and to proceed by that once classical resort through Barnes and Mortlake to

Kew, I left Mr. Pitt's house on the right, and crossed the common to the retired village of Roehampton.

Right before me were the boundaries of Richmond Park; and, little more than half a mile from the house of Pitt, in one of the most picturesque situations of that beautiful demesne, stands the elegant mansion which was presented (*it is said*) to the then favourite minister, Mr. ADDINGTON. Thus it appears that two succeeding ministers of England, in an age reputed enlightened, lived in a district possessing the described capabilities for removing the canker-worm of poverty, yet neither of them displayed energy or wisdom sufficient to apply the remedy to the disease. I am not, however, arrogant enough to adduce my plans as tests of the patriotism of statesmen; but I venture to appeal from the judgment of this age to that of the next, whether any minister could deserve the reputation of sagacity, who, in an over-peopled country, in which large portions of the inhabitants of the towns were destitute of subsistence, lived themselves in the midst of a waste tract capable of feeding the whole, and yet took no measures nor made a single effort to apply the waste to their wants. If the same facts were related of a ruler in any foreign country, or in any remote age, what would be the inference of a modern English reader in regard to his genuine benevolence, wisdom, or patriotism?

I am desirous of advancing no opinions which can be questioned, yet I cannot refrain from mentioning, in connection with this wooded horizon, my surprise that species of trees have not yet distinguished between an inhabited and civilized, and an uninhabited and barbarous country. Does not the principle which converts a heath into pasturage and corn-fields, or a collection of furze-bushes or brambles into a fruit-garden, demand that all unproductive trees should give way as fast as possible, in a civilized country, to other trees which afford food to the inhabitants? Are there not desolate countries enough in which to grow trees for the mere purposes of timber? Are there not soils and situations even in England where none but timber-trees can grow? And is not the timber of many fruit-trees as useful as the timber of many of the lumber-trees which now encumber our soil? It is true, that, when wood constituted the fuel of the country, the growth of lumber-trees was essential to the comforts of the inhabitants, but that is no longer our condition. I conceive,

therefore, that a wise and provident government, which, above all other considerations, should endeavour to feed the people at the least cost and labour, ought to allow no lumber-trees to encumber the soil until fruit-trees were planted sufficient to supply the inhabitants with as much fruit as their wants or luxuries might require. The primary object of all public economy should be to saturate a civilized country with food. Why should not pear and walnut-trees supply the place of oaks, elms, and ash; the apple, plum, cherry, damson, and mulberry, that of the birch, yew, and all pollards? It would be difficult, I conceive, to adduce a reason to the contrary; and none which could weigh against the incalculable advantages of an abundant supply of whole some provisions in this cheap form. Nor does my plan terminate with the ornaments of our forests, parks, hedge-rows; but I ask, why many hedges themselves might not, in like manner, consist of gooseberry and currant trees in their most luxuriant varieties, intermingled with raspberries, nuts, filberts, bullaces, &c.? Not to give this useful and productive face to a country appears to me to shut our eyes to the light; to prefer the useless to the useful; to be so inconsistent as to expect plenty where we take no means to create it; or, in other words, to sow tares and desire to gather wheat, or expect grapes where we have planted only thorns. Let us, even in this point, condescend to borrow a lesson from an illustrious, though oft despised, neighbour, who, it appears by the evidence of all travellers, has taken care that the roads and hedges of France should be covered with productive fruit-trees. If such also were the condition of Britain, how insignificant would become the anxious questions about a Corn Bill, or the price of any single article of food. We should then partake of the ample stores provided, and perhaps contemplated, by our forefathers, when they rendered indigenous the fruit-trees of warmer climates; and, feeling less solicitude in regard to the gross wants of animal subsistence, we should be enabled to devote our faculties more generally in improving our moral and social condition. We should thus extend the principle, and reduce the general purpose of all productive cultivation to an analogous economy, enjoying the fullest triumph which our climate would admit of the fortunate combinations of human art over the inaptitude and primitive barbarity of nature.

COMMON SENSE.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,
YOUR very sensible correspondent, (John Prince Smith) for April, in his postscript on the Corn Laws, desires a correspondent to explain, in the next number, how the Bank of England "is to be compelled to pay its notes in specie, or why, having received no specie for any notes now in existence, it ought to be compelled to pay in specie." With your permission, Sir, I will inform Mr. Smith, that on the very face of every note issued by the Bank of England, it says, "I promise to pay to Mr. Henry Hase, or bearer, on demand, the sum of one pound," and so of any sum stated.

Pray, Sir, was not hard cash the very intent and meaning of this promise; and consequently, upon every principle of honour and honesty, claims, of the Bank of England, cash payment.

With regard to the second matter of Mr. Smith's postscript, he, and every body must know, that great numbers of the public are receiving the notes of the Bank of England, who bought stock with gold and silver; and, indeed, that all the monies there, in the first instance, must have been substantial; though, by lamentably long and expensive wars, with luxury and dissipation of all sorts, evils are produced and are producing, a shadow, the shade of which I am very apprehensive is fast extending, and at no far distant day, will cover us with something like, "the blackness of darkness for ever."

If your numerous readers will turn to the Monthly Magazine for November 1, 1803, they will meet a paper directly in point. It is there said,

1. "The Bank of England holds in pledge substantial and undeniable securities for the whole amount of notes which at any time it has issued.

2. "That every bank-note in circulation has it's representative value in the Bank of England."

If so, can any thing be plainer that the Bank of England "ought to be compelled," and most truly will pay in specie? If not so, why then, Mr. Editor, this is another grand political hoax extraordinary. MICHAEL CASTLEDEN.

Woburn; April 5, 1815.

For the Monthly Magazine.

OBSERVATIONS on the GRECIAN TRAGIC DRAMA.

4. THE "*Phanissa*." This appellation is derived from the chorus

consisting of Phœnician damsels, bearing to the temple of Delphi a votive offering. The tragedy commences with a tedious soliloquy, by Jocasta, the spouse of Laius, and wretched mother-wife of Œdipus, containing a narration of the misfortunes of the house of Cadmus. But even this simple mode of development is, perhaps, preferable to a scene of equal length between a princess and her confidante. The fable of this tragedy is similar to that of "*The Seven Chiefs*," by Æschylus; but the Phœnissæ is, beyond question, the superior production. The Siege of Thebes, in the view of antiquity, was an event of great importance; and, in this truly dramatic representation of it, all is animation, rage, and tumult. The violent and unprincipled ambition of Eteocles is well contrasted by the comparative moderation and equity of Polynices, whose resolution to enforce his rights, by an appeal to arms, seems, according to modern ethics, scarcely liable to censure. But the ancients thought differently, and with far more ardent emotions of patriotism, on the subject. And the sentence of Creon, after the mutual slaughter of the rival brothers, is analogous to that pronounced by him in the drama of Æschylus:

"Of the deceased, the one into the palace
Must be conveyed; but, as for him who
came

With foreign troops to lay his country
waste,

The corse of Polynices, cast it forth
Unburied; from the confines of this land,
A prey to vultures."

Had Polynices been merely the assassin of Eteocles, or had he circumvented him by an act of treachery, he would have stood excused, not to say justified, in the view of the moralists of antiquity. But to involve the land which gave him birth in misery and ruin, for the purpose of revenging his own individual wrongs, was regarded as the greatest of crimes; and his name and memory, notwithstanding the abstract justice of his claims, was held accursed throughout the Grecian common-wealths. Such is the difference in the theories of ages and nations remote from each other, and equally boasting their refinement and civilization; and so little foundation is there for the hypothesis of innate principles of virtue.

The grief, the terror, and the maternal affection of Jocasta, who, in the paroxysm of her despair, exclaims that "horrors revel in the house of Œdipus," are

are painted with the hand of a master, and her end is truly tragic. The veneration expressed by Creon for the Seer Tiresias, his devout submission to the will of the gods previous to its announcement, though warned by the prophet, that Thebes cannot be saved without a great sacrifice on his part, and his sudden and total change of disposition on being informed, that the death of his son is the sacrifice required, with his consequent readiness to abandon the city to its fate, are all circumstances conformable to the nature of man as he existed two thousand years ago, and as he still exists.

The magnanimity of the youthful Menæceus, however rare, exceeds not the limits of credibility; and the address of the poet is discernible in the generous sentiments occasionally falling from the lips of Polynices, and tending to alleviate the odium, and even horror, excited in the breasts of an Athenian audience, by the nefarious act of waging war against his country. In his dying moments, beholding his brother also expiring, he pathetically exclaims to Jocasta, standing in speechless agony near them:

O mother, we are lost—I pity thee
And my slain brother; for, altho' that friend
Became a foe, this heart still holds him
dear.

Of my paternal soil
Enough for a poor grave may I obtain,
Though I have lost the empire.

This tragedy is replete with beauties; it is also free from material objections and defects, and ranks high in the catalogue of ancient dramas.

5. The "*Suppliants*." Of all the plays of Euripides, there is not one of which the subject seems less important or attractive than the present, yet the art and genius of the poet are conspicuous in the conduct of it.

Subsequent to the unsuccessful attack of Adrastus, sovereign of Argos, accompanied by Polynices and the seven chiefs against Thebes, Creon, the successor of Eteocles, made a barbarous use of his victory, in refusing to the slain Argives the rites of burial. In consequence of this outrage, so dreadful in the view of the ancients, Adrastus, unable to renew the war, appears as a suppliant, followed by a train of noble Argive matrons, at the court of Theseus, "head of the Athenian state," to implore the aid of that hero, for the purpose of rescuing these hapless victims from their unmerited doom.

This gives occasion to some beautiful scenes. The character of Theseus is happily sustained as "the most beloved and most renowned of Grecian chiefs." He at first severely censures Adrastus, in taking upon him to be the avenger of the wrongs of Polynices, and causing his country's ruin, by following the pernicious counsels of those who place their sole delight in glory:

That God, whō'er he was
I praise, who severed mortals from a life
Of wild confusion, and of brutal force;
Shall I then be thy champion? What
pretence
That would sound honourably could I
allege

To gain my countrymen? Depart in peace,
For baleful are the counsels thou hast
given;

Nor must we urge prosperity too far.

Depressed, but not degraded, by his misfortunes, Adrastus acknowledges his error, but, for the sake of his suffering subjects, he continues his solicitations, urging their common descent from Pelops, and the sacred ties of friendship:

Oh! Sovereign of th' Athenian realm, I
blush

Thus prostrate on the ground to clasp
your knees;

Grown grey with age, and once a happy
king;

Redeem the dead in pity to my woes,
And to these matrons, of their sons bereft.

Adrastus, then anticipating the objection, "Why not rather apply for succour to the neighbouring states of Peloponnesus, and particularly to Sparta, the most powerful of them?" replies in a strain very grateful to the ear of Athens:

Sparta is itself too barbarous; you
alone

To this emprise are equal; for you know
To pity the distressed—Athens in you
May boast a godlike chief.

At length, Æthra, the venerable mother of Theseus, moved by the lamentations of the Argive matrons, intercedes in their favour, and incites him to the combat:

Will you not march,
My son, to succour the illustrious dead,
And these afflicted matrons? For your
safety
I fear not, while with justice you go forth
To battle.

Theseus, at length moved by these various solicitations, declares himself disposed to grant the requisite aid; first obtaining the sanction of the people convened

vened in full assembly,—for sovereignty he expressly disclaims.

— Athens, this free state
By no one man is govern'd; but the people
Rule in succession, year by year—to wealth
No preference is allow'd—but rich and
poor,

An equal share of empire here possess,
And equal justice find; and, if reproach'd,
They of low station may, with equal scorn,
Answer the taunting arrogance of wealth;
And an inferior, if his cause be right,
Conquers the powerful.

Such was the nature of that government,
under the influence of which Athens rose
to a height of glory, unequalled in the
annals of the world.

At this period of the play, occurs the
most remarkable violation of the unities
of time and place to be found in the
whole catalogue of Grecian dramas.
During a short dialogue between Adrastus
and the chorus, and a still shorter ode,
with its musical accompaniments, Theseus
convenes the assembly of the people,
obtains their sanction, collects his
troops, marches to Thebes, and gains a
complete victory: and this victory is
announced to Adrastus, just at the conclusion
of the ode. The nineteen thousand
celestial conferences of Mahomed,
during the overturn of the prophet's
pitcher of water, was not more marvellous.
The great lapses of time, in the
modern drama, occur in the intervals of
the acts, and to this the imagination
easily conforms; but, as the Grecian
chorus never quitted the stage, every
deviation from the unities must involve
in it a gross absurdity. Blended, however,
as the chorus was with the original
structure of the Athenian drama, its
beauties, in the view of the ancients,
more than compensated for its defects;
but classical prejudice only can aim at
its revival; and, to say nothing of the
Elfrida and Caractacus, even the Sampson
Agonistes, that noble production of
a far more mighty genius, serves, by its
unavoidable incongruities, to display the
superiority of that bolder form which the
drama has now assumed.

The concluding scenes of this play are
conducted with judgment. The friendship
for many years subsisting between
the states of Argos and of Athens,
founded, doubtless, in their mutual jealousy
of the power of Sparta, is poetically
represented as originating in the aid
now imparted; and Minerva, who
makes her appearance at the close of
the drama, satisfies the claims of retributive
justice, by predicting the success
of the second siege of Thebes, conducted

by the sons of the slaughtered Argive
chiefs.

— By applauding Greece,
Called the Epigoni, ye shall become
A theme for your descendants' choral songs.

In this tragedy, as in many others, very
bold reflections are thrown out against
the moral rectitude of those powers who
were the objects of religious worship.
Adrastus, inspired with the hope of
effectual assistance from Athens, says,
in allusion to the savage and haughty
Creon:

— Some reverse
Of fortune may again lay low the man,
Who, swollen, with gay prosperity exalts;
This gives me confidence.

To which the chorus replies:—

— Th' immortal gods
Thou represent'st as if those gods were just.

And Theseus himself, renowned for
piety no less than valour, scruples not
to say, even of Jupiter, sovereign of
gods and men.

— Jove, to all
One common fate dispensing, oft involves,
In the calamities which guilt draws down
Upon the offender, him who ne'er transgress'd.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine
SIR,

HAVING had considerable experience
in the management of sheep,
of course the complaint alluded to by
your correspondent has often fallen under
my cognizance, and, as he justly observes,
proves particularly destructive.

The most certain cure for it is bleeding,
by slitting of their ears, or cutting
them off near the head: this is done by
many farmers as an ear-mark, and purposely
at the period that the disorder generally
comes on. Should they not bleed freely by
this means, it will also be necessary to cut
off the ends of their tails; but nothing can
be effectual if not done immediately that the
complaint appears.

In this, as in all other disorders, prevention
is the best cure; and in Devonshire the
experienced farmers and sheepbreeders are
as careful in the choice of proper pastures
and food for their hogs (a term they use for
sheep between one and two years old, contracted,
I suppose, from hoggerel), as a tender nurse
would be in the choice of food for a sickly
infant; always choosing land of recent cultivation,
lying on an acclivity facing the south, if they
can, but by all means perfectly dry, particularly
in spring and autumn: and experience must
teach every

every farmer that young sheep thrive only on hilly and up-land pastures. The second or third year's clover-grass is preferred for them; turnips should be avoided, except for those that eat hay and oats, and with them sparingly. Clover-hay is best for them: it should be remarkably well dried and preserved; a few sheaves of oats occasionally would be very beneficial. A small, dry, mossy field would be best for them at night.— This mode of treatment would answer well for sheep in general, but in particular for those mentioned.

Judging that you will not be favoured with a specific for the cure of the complaint in question, I have taken the liberty to trouble you with the foregoing hasty remarks, from a conviction that, if you think them worth inserting in your publication, they will prove of some utility; as I am certain that farmers who

studiously adhere to this plan lose very few, or none, even in the dampest seasons.

Stratford, Essex;
Feb. 21, 1815.

H. C.

P. S. It is a saying in Devonshire, when a sheep is seized with the above complaint, that it is mazed, or turned mazy; signifying amazed, crazy, or mad: and, in the latter stage, it is thought to bear some analogy to madness in dogs, as the poor animals sometimes froth at their mouths, and constantly work them about, as if desirous of biting. Their bite is avoided by the peasants, as it is thought to be dangerous; and I have heard traditional stories of boys losing their lives through it. Whether or not it bears any affinity to the hydrophobia it is not my business to determine; but it certainly is thought expedient to remove the animal from the rest of the flock immediately it is discovered to be seized with the disorder.

For the Monthly Magazine.

POPULATION OF STAFFORD, by the Returns of 1811.

HUNDRED OF	HOUSES.				OCCUPATIONS.			PERSONS.		
	Inhabited.	By how many Families occupied.	Building.	Uninhabited.	Families chiefly employed in Agriculture.	Families chiefly employed in Trade, Manufactures, or Handicraft.	All other Families not comprised in the Two preceding Classes.	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL OF PERSONS.
Cuttleston, East and West .	4,097	4,299	31	88	2,377	1,347	575	10,391	10,664	21,055
Offlow, North and South .	14,387	15,609	94	436	5,199	8,471	1,939	39,485	38,875	78,360
Pirehill, North and South .	14,096	14,723	98	411	4,830	8,159	1,734	36,758	37,275	74,033
Seisdon, North and South .	12,036	16,955	105	308	2,160	10,557	4,238	31,653	31,595	63,251
Totmonslow, North and South .	7,350	7,569	48	193	3,463	2,910	1,196	18,263	19,581	37,844
Litchfield (Cit.)	1,010	1,090	5	18	242	509	339	2,237	2,785	5,022
Newcastle-under-Lyne (Bor.)	1,245	1,554	25	74	47	1,207	100	2,940	3,235	6,175
Stafford (Bor.)	859	938	17	9	43	851	44	2,401	2,167	4,568
Local Militia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,945	-	3,945
Totals -	55,080	62,537	425	1537	18361	34,011	10,165	148073	147080	295,153

POPULATION OF SUFFOLK.

Babergh .	3,553	4,041	9	55	2,389	1,300	352	9,215	9,864	19,079
Blackbourn .	1,560	2,258	2	15	1,365	486	402	5,374	5,792	11,166
Blything .	2,844	3,914	13	47	2,487	966	461	9,891	10,387	20,278
Bosmere and } Claydon }	1,751	2,143	3	16	1,465	515	163	5,224	5,491	10,715
Carlford .	739	1,049	1	9	828	174	47	2,565	2,572	5,137
Colneis . .	477	685	1	7	466	161	58	1,722	1,862	3,584
Gosford . .	1,433	1,781	4	25	1,116	501	164	4,063	4,448	8,511
Hartesmere .	2,337	2,907	6	22	1,860	790	257	6,950	7,715	14,665
Hoxne . .	1,740	2,575	7	17	1,814	618	143	6,691	6,897	13,588
Lackford .	1,514	1,978	7	35	1,143	446	389	4,557	4,980	9,537
Loes . . .	1,787	2,235	14	40	1,010	965	260	5,314	6,108	11,422
Mutford and } Lothing- } land }	2,125	2,349	31	47	963	921	465	5,567	6,045	11,612
Plomesgate .	1,342	1,858	4	12	1,080	531	247	4,311	4,722	9,033
Risbridge .	1,958	2,520	7	42	1,672	609	239	6,061	6,304	12,365
Samford .	1,397	1,878	5	5	1,354	382	142	4,635	4,670	9,305
Stow . .	1,092	1,369	5	23	804	406	159	3,155	3,495	6,650
Thedwestry .	1,240	1,646	6	19	1,173	354	119	3,716	3,968	7,684
Thingoe .	749	1,014	3	6	856	110	48	2,578	2,693	5,273
Thredling .	382	514	1	1	330	172	12	1,226	1,333	2,559
Wangford .	1,869	2,151	1	21	1,064	805	282	5,141	5,763	10,904
Wilford . .	761	1,189	3	13	770	322	97	2,922	3,095	6,017
Bury St. Ed- } munds (Bor.) }	1,474	1,681	-	30	164	966	551	3,539	4,447	7,986
Ipswich (Bor.)	2,733	3,102	21	99	193	2,083	826	6,064	7,606	13,670
Sudbury (Bor.)	570	802	1	18	40	597	165	1,507	1,964	3,471
Totals .	37,227	47,634	155	624	26,406	15,180	6,048	111,988	122,223	234,211

POPULATION OF SURREY.

Blackheath .	1,113	1,306	5	29	792	263	251	3,380	3,217	6,597
Brixton . .	24,050	32,109	609	887	2,122	17,510	12,477	60,328	76,328	136,656
Copthorne .	1,367	1,584	9	37	702	471	411	4,075	4,164	8,239
Effingham .	197	215	1	2	154	41	20	591	595	1,186
Elmbridge .	1,065	1,169	1	48	426	335	408	3,018	3,001	6,019
Farnham .	1,174	1,288	6	29	693	441	154	3,300	3,453	6,753
Godalming .	1,473	1,678	3	30	891	691	96	4,215	4,339	8,554
Godley . .	1,852	1,972	11	77	1,069	464	439	5,236	5,194	10,430
Kingston .	2,200	2,551	24	75	454	1,188	909	6,030	7,360	13,390
Reigate . .	1,666	1,700	36	33	1,005	466	229	4,353	4,235	8,588
Tanbridge .	1,281	1,465	2	27	1,026	319	120	3,960	3,697	7,657
Wallington .	3,078	3,437	10	44	1,271	1,343	823	8,741	9,140	17,881
Woking . .	1,637	1,762	5	36	1,110	384	268	4,409	4,407	8,816
Wotton . .	984	1,098	2	25	540	500	258	2,868	2,810	5,678
Guildford, } (Bor.) }	495	596	17	15	46	434	116	1,382	1,592	2,974
Southwark, } (Bor.) }	11,802	18,629	121	294	116	10,510	8,003	33,611	38,508	72,119
Local Militia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,314	-	2,314
Totals .	55,434	72,559	1360	1690	12,417	35,160	24,982	151,811	172,040	323,851

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE following solution of Mr. Carver's question in page 110 of your last number, will, I hope, prove satisfactory. A full detail of the method employed may be found in the introduction to a work entitled "The Compendious Astronomer," by Charles Brent; 8vo. London, 1741.

$$\begin{array}{r} 3\cdot8 \\ \cdot63 \\ \hline 116 \\ 2333 \\ \hline 2\cdot450 \\ 24 \\ \hline 2\cdot47474747 \\ 247 \end{array}$$

285714) 247474500 (8.661; the answer,
2285712

1890830, &c. &c.

By way of proof, we have $\frac{7}{2} \times \frac{35}{9} \times \frac{7}{11} =$
 $\frac{1715}{198} = 8\frac{61}{99} = 8.661.$ *

Having now answered your correspondent's enquiry, may I be permitted to make some remarks on the difficulty of procuring certain foreign works on sideral astronomy. I am led to this more particularly at present, in consequence of the planet Ceres being lately introduced to our notice by your valued contributor, C. Loffit, esq. Having made a delineation of that planet's apparent path during the months of January and February, from the Ephemeris inserted in your magazine, I was desirous of introducing into it the fixed stars in the neighbourhood, for the purpose of comparison; but, after searching all the catalogues, &c. within my reach, I could find no more than five (of the sixth magnitude), viz. Nos. 98 and 103 Tauri of Flamsteed's, 152 of Lacaille's, 179 of Mayer's, and 454 of Miss C. Herschel's catalogues; besides two of the eighth and ninth inserted on Cary's globe, without any numbers affixed to them. Besides their being taken from such different authorities, I found that the places of only two of these could be depended on, the observations of all

* Several other answers to this question have been received, which we find might have been readily answered by referring to Joyce's, Keith's, or any esteemed Elements of Arithmetic.—Ed.

the rest being defective in some respect or other.

More exact data might probably be furnished by the following works, if they could be procured:

J. E. Bode, *Uranographia*; sive astrorum descriptio, 20 tabulis æneis incisa. Berolini, 1801.

— Description et Connoissance générale des Constellations, pour servir de suite à son Uranographia; fol. Berol. 1801.

P. G. Piazzzi, *Præcipuarum Stellarum inerrantium mediæ positiones*; fol. Panormi, 1803.

What I have to request is, that some of your correspondents would favour me with the information by what means, and at what price, either of the above works may be procured; having made inquiries, and searched the catalogue of an eminent foreign bookseller, in vain.

March 9, 1815. ΑΣΤΡΟΦΙΛΟΣ.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I HOPE you will permit me, from motives of humanity, through your useful miscellany, to point out, that, while so many admirable regulations exist, providing for worn-out and decayed soldiers of the British army, that the worn-out and decayed *black troops* of our West-India regiments are poor wretches, *absolutely without any provision whatever!*

It seems matter of deep regret that this evil should have escaped the notice of Parliament and the military authorities. The benevolent intentions of the commander-in-chief are well known; and it were surely inconsistent with the exalted character Great Britain holds amongst the nations of the earth not to extend her fostering consolation to the wounds and decrepitude of a class of men who have, in that country, so frequently bled in her cause.

A WEST-INDIA PROPRIETOR.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS it appears from the Reports of the parliamentary debates the Judge Advocate has, on a recent occasion, distinctly admitted in parliament that the practice of bringing out soldiers a second time for punishment is illegal, and as it is discontinued in the army, permit me to say, I shall feel very much obliged to any of your worthy correspondents, who will inform the public, whether this practice is still suffered to exist in the naval service, or whether it has been likewise abolished by any competent authority.

April 12, 1815.

N. D. S.

EULOGY on BENJAMIN COUNT RUMFORD, read at the Institute of France, 9th January, 1815, by M. CUVIER.*

BENJAMIN THOMPSON, who was made a Knight in England, and a Count in Germany, was born in 1753, in the British Colonies of North America, at the place called Rumford, and near Concord, in New Hampshire. His family, English by origin, cultivated some land there; and he has informed us himself, that he should probably have remained in the modest condition of his ancestors, if the little fortune which they had to leave him had not been lost during his infancy. Thus, like many other men of genius, a misfortune in early life was the cause of his subsequent reputation.

His father died young: a second husband removed him from the care of his mother; and his grandfather, from whom he had every thing to expect, had given all he possessed to a younger son, leaving his grandson almost penniless.

Nothing could be more likely than such a destitute condition to induce a premature display of talent. Young Thompson attached himself to an enlightened clergyman, who endeavoured to prepare him for commercial pursuits, by giving him a tincture of mathematics; but the good man sometimes mentioned astronomy, and his lessons in this subject were more acceptable than he could have imagined. The young man brought him, one day, the diagram of an eclipse, which he had drawn up by a method invented by himself after meditating on his master's instructions: it was remarkable for its accuracy; and this success made him abandon every other study for that of the sciences.

In Europe scientific pursuits would have presented him with some means of subsistence, but in New Hampshire it was otherwise. Happily, nature had endowed him with a handsome figure and amiable manners; these qualifications procured him, at the age of 19, the hand of a rich widow; and the poor scholar, at the moment when he least expected it, became one of the most considerable men in the colony.

Having taken part with the royalist party, during the troubles in America, the populace of Concord were so en-

raged against him that he found it requisite to take refuge in Boston, leaving his wife behind him pregnant of a daughter. The former he never saw again, and the latter joined him, for the first time, when 20 years of age.

One of the first triumphs of Washington was to compel the British troops to evacuate Boston on the 24th of March, 1776, and Mr. Thompson was the official bearer of this disastrous intelligence to London.

On this occasion, by the clearness of his details and the gracefulness of his manners, he insinuated himself so far into the good graces of Lord George Germain, that he took him into his employment, and in 1780 he was promoted to the rank of under secretary of state. Disgusted with the want of talent displayed by his principal, and for which Mr. Thompson was not unfrequently made personally responsible, he returned to the army in America, with the rank of major, in the beginning of 1782.

The English were then confined to Charlestown, and occupied in a war of posts. Here Major, now Colonel, Thompson re-organized their cavalry, and had headed it in several important affairs, when peace put a stop to his military career.

Passionately fond of a military life, and being only thirty years of age, he returned to Europe to offer his services to Austria, then engaged in a war with the Turks. On passing through Germany he attracted the notice of the Elector of Bavaria, who conferred on him a mixed civil and military employment, which recalled him to his true destiny—that of the sciences.

These useful pursuits he had never entirely abandoned. So early as 1777, on his first arrival in London, he made some curious experiments on the cohesion of bodies: in 1778, he followed them up by examining the strength of gunpowder, which obtained him admission into the Royal Society; and, in 1779, he embarked on board the English fleet, chiefly to repeat these experiments on a large scale; but the variety of his public duties did not permit him to follow them up on a comprehensive scale.

It was the present King of Bavaria who first brought Colonel Thompson into notice on the continent. In passing through Strasburg on his way to Vienna, the latter appeared on parade on horseback, and in full uniform as colonel of dragoons. Prince Maximilian, (after-

* Several sketches of the life of this illustrious philosopher have appeared in England, all of them inferior to this, by the equally illustrious CUVIER.

wards King of Bavaria,) then commanded a regiment; and, the conversation of all the military officers present having turned upon the campaigns in America, they thought the Prince would be pleased to hear what an English officer, who had been present, had to say on the subject. Colonel Thompson was therefore introduced to the Prince, by whom he was soon warmly recommended to his uncle, the reigning Elector at Munich.

On his first interview he received the offer of a place, but before accepting it he took a hasty view of Vienna, and returned to London to obtain leave of his sovereign to enter the service of Bavaria. Not only did he obtain this permission, but he was knighted on the occasion, and allowed to retain his half-pay in the English establishment, which he enjoyed till his death.

To the acquirements and exterior advantages already mentioned, and to the quality of an Englishman which always imposes on so many persons on the continent, Sir Benjamin Thompson, when he returned to Munich, in 1784, added a talent for pleasing, which could scarcely have been supposed to exist in a man who had just issued, as it were, from the forests of the new world. The Elector of Bavaria, Charles Theodore, granted him the most signal marks of favour: he was successively appointed his aide-de-camp, chamberlain, member of his council of state, and general of his armies; he procured for him the decorations of the two orders of Poland, because the statutes of those of Bavaria did not then admit of his receiving a Bavarian order: lastly, in the interval between the death of the Emperor Joseph and the coronation of Leopold II. the Elector profited by the right given him by his functions as vicar of the empire, to raise Sir Benjamin to the dignity of Count, by giving him the title of that town of New Hampshire in which he was born.

His new master not only heaped titles on him, but intrusted him with a real and very extensive power by conferring on him the united offices of war minister and superintendant of police.

Most of those who are called to power by adventitious circumstances, are led astray by the opinion of the vulgar: they know that they shall infallibly be called men of genius, and be celebrated in prose and verse, if they succeed in changing the forms of government, or in extending the territory of that government even a few additional leagues. How

can it be astonishing, therefore, that intestine revolutions and foreign wars should disturb the peace of mankind? Mankind have themselves to blame. But, happily for Count Rumford, Bavaria, at this period, had no such temptations for her ministers; her constitution was fixed by the laws of the Empire, and her frontiers by the great powers which were situated next to her; and she was, in short, reduced to that condition which most states find so hard, namely, to confine all her attention to the amelioration of the fortunes of her people.

It is true that she had much to do in this respect: her sovereigns, who had been aggrandized at the time of the wars about religion, as a reward of their zeal for Catholicism, had long carried this zeal far beyond what an enlightened Catholicism required; they encouraged devotion, and made no stipulations in favor of industry: there were more convents than manufactories in their states; their army was almost a shadow; while ignorance and idleness were conspicuous in every class of society.

Our limits will not permit us to enter into the details of the multiplicity of services which Count Rumford rendered, but we will mention the most remarkable. He first turned his attention to the army, into the organization of which, a peace of forty years had introduced serious abuses; he found means to relieve the soldier from the impositions of certain officers, and to increase his comforts in diminishing the expences of the state: his arms and clothing became more convenient. Each regiment had a garden, in which the soldiers themselves cultivated the vegetables which they wanted; and a school in which their children received the elements of learning and morals. The military exercise was simplified; the soldier was approximated to the citizen; facilities were afforded to the common soldier to become an officer; and a school was at the same time established where young men of family received the most comprehensive military education. The artillery, as being more closely connected with the sciences, attracted the chief regard of Count Rumford, who made numerous experiments, with a view to perfect it: finally, he established a House of Industry, where every thing necessary for the army was manufactured: an establishment, which became at the same time in his hands a source of amelioration in the police, still more important than those which he had introduced into the army.

From

From what we have said of the state of Bavaria, it may well be supposed that mendicity in that country was excessive; and we know, in fact, that, next to Rome, Munich contained more beggars in proportion, than any city in Europe. They blocked up the streets, they shared the roads, and sold or transmitted them to their heirs, like real property. Sometimes they were even seen to fight for the exclusive possession of a street, or a church-door, and, when opportunity offered, they scrupled not to commit the most shocking crimes.

It was not difficult to calculate, that the regular maintenance of this collection of miserable beings, would cost less to the public than the pretended charities which they extorted. Count Rumford was sensible of this, but he also felt that he would only perform half his work, by imprisoning and feeding the beggars, if their habits were not changed, if they were not trained to labour and sobriety, and if the people in general were not inspired with an abhorrence of idleness and its baneful effects.

His plan embraced, therefore, both moral and physical ameliorations; he had meditated on it a long time, and had arranged all the parts of his system, and adapted them to the laws and resources of the country: he prepared in secret the details of the execution, and when all was ready, he superintended them with firmness.

On the 1st of January, 1790, all the beggars in Munich were brought before the magistrates; and they were informed, that in the New House of Industry they would find work, and every thing necessary for their existence, but they were prohibited from ever begging in future.

In fact, they were furnished with materials, tools, spacious and well-aired rooms, wholesome but cheap food, and they were paid for their labour by the piece. Their first work was to clothe the Bavarian army, but in a short time they manufactured clothes for other armies, and soon brought into the state a revenue of 100,000 florins clear profit.

The whole establishment was originally supported by the voluntary subscriptions of the inhabitants; far less in amount than what they were accustomed to give as alms.

Such was the success of the establishment, that not only were the poor completely relieved, but their number was reduced, because they learned to work for themselves. Two thousand five hundred were received in one week,

and a few years afterwards the whole amounted to 1,400 only.

Although Count Rumford was guided rather by the calculations of a minister, than by the suggestions of sensibility, he was alive to the emotions excited by the metamorphosis which he had effected, when he saw upon countenances formerly furrowed by misfortunes and vice, an air of satisfaction, and sometimes tears of gratitude. On one occasion, during a dangerous illness, he heard a noise under his window, of which he asked the reason. It was a procession of the poor to the principal church, to beseech Heaven for the restoration of their chief benefactor. He admits, himself, that this spontaneous act of religious gratitude in favour of a person of another communion, appeared to him a most affecting recompense; but he does not dissemble, that there was a reward still more durable. In fact, it was in labouring for the poor that he made his finest discoveries.

De Fontenelle says of Dodard, "who, by observing rigorously the fasts prescribed by the church, made some accurate experiments on the changes produced by abstinence, that he was the first who took the same road to the academy and to Heaven." The same observation is applicable to Count Rumford.

Every person knows, that his principal experiments had for their object the nature of heat and light, as well as the laws of their propagation: in fact, it was necessary that he should investigate this subject, to enable him to feed, clothe, and warm, with economy, a great number of men.

He first compared the heat of various kinds of clothing. Having surrounded with various substances thermometers which were warmer than the atmosphere, he kept an account of the time which they required to return to a state of equilibrium. He was delighted at the general result that the chief retainer of heat is the air contained between the fibres of substances, and that the latter furnish clothing so much the warmer the more they retain heated air. On this principle, he did not fail to remark, that nature has covered the animals of cold countries.

Proceeding afterwards to the most efficacious means of saving fuel, he saw by his experiments, that a flame in the open air gave little heat, particularly when it did not strike vertically on the bottom of the vessel: he observed also, that

that steam conveyed very little heat when it was not in motion, and chance threw in his way the key to all these phenomena, and opened to him a new field of enquiry. Casting his eyes on the coloured liquor of a thermometer, which was cooling in the sun, he perceived a continual motion until the thermometer fell to the temperature of the surrounding atmosphere. Whatever powder he put into liquids of the same specific gravity, was also agitated always when the temperature of the liquid was altered, which shewed, that there were constant currents in the liquid itself. Count Rumford thought, that it was precisely by this transfusion of molecules, that heat was distributed in liquids, which of themselves allowed but little caloric to pass. Thus, when the heating of a vessel commences from below, the heated molecules, becoming lighter, rise up, and the cold molecules fall down. While the top only of a column of liquid was heated, the bottom did not participate in the augmentation of heat. A piece of red-hot iron plunged into oil very close to a piece of ice, did not melt an atom: a piece of ice, kept under boiling water, was two hours in melting; whereas, at the surface, it melted in three minutes. Every time that the intestine motion of a liquid was stopped by the interposition of a non-conducting substance, the cooling or heating, that is to say, the equilibrium, was retarded; thus, feathers and furs produced in water the same effects as in the air.

As it is ascertained that fresh water is at its maximum of density at four degrees above 0, it becomes lighter a short time before freezing; so it is on this account that the ice is always formed on the surface first. Count Rumford discovered in this property the means by which nature preserves a little fluidity and life, in the countries of the north; for, if the communication of heat and cold took place in liquids, as it does in solids, or solely in fresh water, as in the other liquids, the rivers and lakes would soon be frozen to the bottom. Snow, on account of the air which is mixed with it, is, in his eyes, the mantle which covers the earth in winter, and prevents it from losing all its heat. In all this he saw distinct marks of the care of Providence; he saw it also in the property of salt-water, which at all degrees causes the molecules to be precipitated, when they have been cooled; so that the ocean, always temperate at its surface, softens on the sea-coast the rigours of winter;

and warms, by its currents, the polar regions, at the same time that it refreshes those of the equator. The interest of the observations of Count Rumford extended, therefore, in some measure, to all the operations of nature upon our globe; and perhaps he applied them with equal advantage to general philosophy, as to their utility in public and domestic economy.

This simple announcement must suffice to remind my readers, that, by the application of these discoveries, Count Rumford succeeded in constructing those grates, fire-places, and boilers, of novel forms, which, from the drawing-room down to the kitchen and workshop, have diminished by one-half the consumption of fuel.

The ameliorations proposed by Count Rumford in the construction of kitchens, will probably not be felt so soon, on account of the first expense of their erection. When they become general, the unfortunate cook, who is at present roasted by the heat of his own fire, will be able to do his duty in a cooler atmosphere, with a saving of three-fourths in point of fuel, and one-half in point of time. As the same quantity of primary matter furnishes much more, or much less, nutrition, according as it is prepared, he considered the art of cookery to be as important as that of agriculture. But he did not confine himself to the art of dressing victuals at a small expence, for he paid great attention to the art of composing them; he ascertained, for example, that the water incorporated with our food, becomes itself, by this mixture, a nutritive substance; he tried all the alimentary substances to discover that which was most nutritive, and at the same time the cheapest, always keeping the laws of nature in view, respecting the digestive organs.

It was by thus combining with judgment the choice of substances and economy in the art of preparing them, that Count Rumford attained the art of nourishing mankind at so little expence; and that, in all civilized countries, his name stands high among benevolent persons who turn their attention to the wants of the poor. This honour is far above that which has been decreed to the Apicii of ancient or modern days, and, I had almost said, to many men who are famous in the higher departments of science.

In one of his establishments at Munich, three women were sufficient to cook the dinner of one thousand persons, and

and only nine-penny worth of wood was burned. The kitchen which he built in the hospital Della Pietà, at Verona, is still more perfect, for they consume only one-eighth of the wood which they did formerly.

But, in heating by means of steam, Count Rumford was peculiarly conspicuous. We know, that water retained within a vessel which it cannot break, acquires an enormous heat; the steam, when it is let out, carries this heat wherever it is conducted. Baths and apartments may thus be heated with an astonishing rapidity. As applied to soap-works, and particularly to distilleries, this method has already enriched several manufacturers of our southern departments; and, in countries where they are not so slow in adopting new discoveries, it has been productive of immense advantages. Several manufactories in England are heated in this way, and a small copper boiler is found sufficient to heat a great establishment.

Count Rumford also succeeded in economizing all the heat contained in smoke, which he did not suffer to quit his apparatus until it had become almost cold. A person, justly celebrated for his wit, said one day, that he supposed he would soon cook his own dinner with the smoke of his neighbour's chimney; but it was not on his own account that Count Rumford studied economy, his various and repeated experiments cost him, on the contrary, dearly, and it was only by lavishing his own money that he taught others to save their's.

He made almost as many experiments upon light as upon heat, and among his results we may chiefly remark the observations—1. That flame is always perfectly transparent and permeable to the light of another flame: and 2ndly, that the quantity of light is not in proportion to that of the heat, and that it does not depend, like the heat, on the quantity of matter burned, but rather on the briskness of the combustion. By combining these two ideas, he invented a lamp, with several parallel wicks, the flames of which, mutually exerting their heat, without allowing any rays to be lost, may produce an unlimited mass of light. It is said, that when this lamp was first lighted, it so affected the sight of the man who made it, that he was unable to find his way home, and passed the night in the Bois de Boulogne.

Count Rumford also determined, by physical experiments, the rules according to which colours, when placed in oppo-

sition, become agreeable. Few handsome women will believe, that their choice of a gown, or a ribbon, depends on the immutable laws of nature; and yet this is the fact. When we look steadfastly for some time at a spot of any colour, on a white ground, it seems fringed with a different colour, but always the same relatively to that of the spot; this is what is called a complementary colour; and, for reasons which it is unnecessary to mention here, the two same colours are always complementary, the one to the other. It is by assisting them, that we produce harmony of colouring, and please the eye most agreeably. Count Rumford, who did every thing methodically, arranged, according to this rule, the colours in the furniture of his house, and the agreeable effect was admitted by all who visited him.

Invariably struck in all his experiments with the wonderful phenomena of light and heat, it was natural that Count Rumford should attempt to deduce a general theory of these two grand agents of nature; he considered both as merely the effects of a vibratory movement given to the molecules of bodies, and of this he found a proof in the constant production of heat by means of friction.

He proved more clearly than any one, that heat has no weight; a phial of spirits of wine, and one of water, remained in equilibrium after the latter was frozen, although it had thereby lost as much caloric as would have brought to a white heat the same weight in gold.

He contrived two highly ingenious instruments. The one, which is a new calorimeter, serves to measure the quantity of heat produced by the combustion of every different body; this is a box filled with a given quantity of water, through which the product of combustion is passed by means of a serpentine tube; the heat of this product is transmitted to the water, which it raises a determinate number of degrees, and which serves as the basis of calculation. The way in which he prevented the external heat from affecting his experiment, is very simple and very elegant; he commenced the operation a few degrees below this heat, and ended it a few degrees above: the external air took from it, during the last half of the time, is precisely what it had given it during the first half.

The other instrument serves to shew the slightest differences in the temperature of bodies, or in the facility of its transmission; it consists in two glass balls full of air, joined together by a tube,

tube, in the middle of which there is a bell of coloured spirits of wine. The slightest increase of heat in one of the balls, drives the bell towards the other ball. This instrument, which he called a *thermoscope*, principally made known to him the varied and powerful influence of various surfaces in the transmission of heat, and indicated to him an infinity of processes, by which to retard or accelerate at pleasure the heating or cooling of bodies.

Such were the chief scientific labours of Count Rumford; but these were not the only services which he rendered the sciences. He founded two prizes, to be annually adjudged by the Royal Society of London, and the Philosophical Society of Philadelphia, for the most important experiments, of which heat and light should be the subjects.

He was the chief founder of the Royal Institution of London, one of the best contrived establishments for promoting the sciences, and their application to public utility. In a country, where every individual glories in encouraging whatever can be useful to the bulk of mankind, the mere distribution of his prospectus procured him considerable friends, and his own activity soon accelerated the execution of the plan. The prospectus itself was a kind of description, for it spoke of something which was in a great measure realized. A large house presented almost all kinds of philosophical and economical machines; it likewise contains a library and a lecture-room, where chemistry, mechanics, and political economy, are taught. Heat and light, his two favourite objects of study, and the mysterious process of combustion which brings them under the cognizance of man, were there incessantly made the subjects of investigation.*

After having been honoured for fourteen years, by the Elector Charles Theodore of Bavaria, with every mark of increasing favour, and after receiving from him, at the epoch of the famous campaign of 1796, the difficult employment of commanding his army, and of maintaining the neutrality of his capital against the two great powers which

seemed equally disposed to attack it, Count Rumford had obtained, in 1798, as his highest recompence, the post which of all others he most ardently desired, viz. that of minister plenipotentiary from Bavaria to the King of Great Britain.

There could not in short be a more flattering manner of returning among his countrymen, and enjoying among them the *otium cum dignitate*; but his hopes were disappointed: the etiquette of the English court did not admit of a British-born subject being accredited to represent another power, and the minister for foreign affairs signified to Count Rumford that the custom could not be dispensed with in his behalf.

A still more mortifying event followed; in 1799 he learned the death of his princely benefactor, and he foresaw that there would be a change of ministry at the court of Munich.

In point of fact, the new Elector, Maximilian Joseph, was neither ignorant of his merit nor of his services; besides, he recollected that he was the founder of his fortunes; but, with a different system of government and opposite political interests, it was natural that he should employ other councillors, and Count Rumford was not of a character to live under superiority. Besides, the happy changes which he had effected rendered him less necessary; and his views, so useful, when it was required to civilize Bavaria, were no longer desirable, precisely on account of the rapidity with which they had spread.

He therefore returned to Munich again for a short time only, during the peace of Amiens, but even in this interval he rendered great service to science, by aiding, with his advice, the re-organization of the Bavarian Academy, on a plan which united magnificence, truly royal, with utility of every kind.

The time now arrived when he thought proper to take up his abode definitively in France, where his talents were so duly appreciated, and where nothing would have been wanting to his happiness, if the urbanity of his manners had been equal to his ardour for public utility. But it must be confessed that there was evident in his conversation, and in his whole conduct, a coarseness which appeared the more extraordinary in a man so constantly well treated by others, and who had, in fact, conferred so many benefits upon others. In short, he had done all this good without loving or esteeming mankind. Perhaps the base passions

* We feel it proper to state, that the Count assumed the character of absolute controller, as well as projector, of this establishment, and conducted himself with a degree of *hauteur* which disgusted its patrons, and almost broke the heart of our amiable friend and its first professor Dr. Garnett.—EDITOR.

passions which he observed in the wretches committed to his care, or the other passions, not less base, which his uniform success had excited among his rivals, had exasperated him against human nature. Thus, he did not think that the welfare of mankind should be entrusted to their own free will: the desire which seems so natural to us all, to examine how we are governed, was, in his eyes, the factitious result of an erroneous education. He had nearly the same ideas as a planter on the subject of slavery, and he regarded the government of China as coming nearest perfection; because, by subjecting the people to the absolute power of learned men only, and by raising each of the latter class in the hierarchy, according to the profoundness of his learning, he is able to make, as it were, so many millions of hands the passive organs of a few sound understandings,—doctrines which we mention without pretending to justify them, and which are not likely to succeed among European nations.

Count Rumford was doomed to experience, more than once, that it is not so easy in the western world as in China to prevail upon others to become machines; and yet no one knew so well as he did, how to make the most of those who were placed under him. An empire, such as he conceived, would not have been more difficult for him to manage than his barracks and houses of industry. He placed his chief reliance on the effects of order. He called order the necessary auxiliary of genius; the only possible instrument of true happiness, and almost a subordinate divinity in this lower world. He proposed to make this the subject of a work, which he regarded as more important than all those which he had written; but a few crude materials only on this important subject were found among his papers. In his own person he was, in every respect, the

model of perfect order: his wants, his pleasures, and his labours, were calculated as rigidly as his experiments. He drank nothing but water, and ate meat roasted only, because he thought that boiling subtracted from its nutritive properties. He allowed nothing superfluous, not even a step, nor a word; and it was in the strictest sense that he construed the word *superfluous*.

All these virtues, however, were not calculated to make him an agreeable companion. The world likes something careless always; and a certain degree of perfection always appears faulty, when as great efforts are not made to dissemble it as to exercise it.

But, whatever might have been the sentiments of Count Rumford in other respects, his veneration for the Deity was never diminished: in all his works he has constantly taken occasion to express his religious feelings, and to point out, to the admiration of others, the innumerable precautions which PROVIDENCE has taken for the preservation of his creatures. Perhaps even his political system was founded on the idea that princes ought to act like their Heavenly Father, and take care of their subjects, without being accountable to them.

This rigid observance of method, which infringed on the solaces of private life, probably hastened his end; for a violent and unexpected attack of fever carried him off in a vigorous old age, at the age of 61, at his country seat of Autevil.

The intelligence of his death, and of his funeral, reached his colleagues of the Institute at the same moment, otherwise they would have paid the accustomed tribute to his remains. But, if worldly honours and renown shall ever be superfluous, surely they must have been so to that man who, by the fortunate choice of his career, knew how to acquire, at once, the esteem of the great, and the blessings of the unfortunate!

Extracts from the Portfolio of a Man of Letters.

RIBSTONE, IN YORKSHIRE.

THIS place is remarkable for the produce of a delicious apple, called the "Ribstone-park Pippin." The original tree was raised from a pippin, brought from France; from which tree, such numbers have been propagated, that they are now to be met with in almost every orchard in this, and many other counties. Notwithstanding the increase, the fruit still retains its value, being preferred before every other apple

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this country produces. The old tree is yet standing; and, in the year 1787, produced six bushels of fruit.

SINGULAR PARISH.

In the parish of East Twyford, near Harrow, in the county of Middlesex, there is only *one* house, and the farmer who occupies it is perpetual churchwarden of a church which has no incumbent, and in which no duty is performed. The parish has been in this state ever since the time of Queen Elizabeth.

2 U

EASTERN

EASTERN TALES.

Dr. Russell, in his History of Aleppo, gives us the following account of oriental story-telling. "The recitation of eastern fables and tales," says he, "partakes somewhat of a dramatic performance; it is not merely a simple narrative; the story is animated by the manner and action of the speaker. A variety of other story-books, besides the Arabian Nights' Entertainments (which under that title are little known at Aleppo) furnish materials for the story-teller, who, by combining the incidents of the different tales, and varying the catastrophe of such as he had related before, gives them an air of novelty even to persons who at first imagine they are listening to tales with which they are acquainted. He recites, walking to and fro in the middle of the coffee-room, stopping only now and then, when the expression requires some emphatical attitude. He is commonly heard with great attention; and not unfrequently, in the midst of some interesting adventure, when the expectation of his audience is raised to the highest pitch, he breaks off abruptly and makes his escape from the room, leaving his hero or heroine and his audience in the utmost embarrassments. Those who happen to be near the door endeavour to detain him, insisting on the story being finished before he departs; but he always makes his retreat good: and the auditors, suspending their curiosity, are induced to return at the same hour next day to hear the sequel."

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

The acre of potatoes produces	lbs.
annually - - - - -	22400
— of wheat - - - - -	1440
— of animal food - - -	180
— of dairy produce - -	240
— of ox beef - - - - -	160

THE COWTHORP OAK.

Tradition speaks of this oak being in decay for many generations. Supposing it hollowed for the purpose, two coaches might pass together through it's bole. The leading branch fell by a storm, in the year 1718; which, being measured with accuracy, was found to contain five tons, and two feet, of wood. Before this accidental mutilation, its branches are said to have extended their shade over half an acre of ground, thus constituting, in a single tree, almost a wood itself. The present circumference of this oak, close by the ground, is twenty yards; and its principal limb extends fifteen yards from the bole. When compared with it, all other trees are children of the forest.

DETACHED THOUGHTS.

Woe to the nation in which the young have already the vices of the aged, and in which the aged still retain all the irregularities of youth!

The restless part of mankind may be divided into two classes; those who seek, and cannot find; and those who find, and know not how to enjoy.

To praise a bad action, is to commit it. He who speaks, sows; he who listens, reaps.

There is no man free but he who is governed by reason.

Pleasures are like perfumes, injurious when used to excess.

Woe to him once, that is ignorant of every thing! But sevenfold woe to the man, who, when he understands what is right and good, in some point conducive to the welfare and happiness of mankind, does not practice what he knows.

Which of the two does Heaven behold with the most complacency—the rich man who is beneficent to the poor man, or the poor man who envies not the rich?

UNANIMITY OF JURIES.

The unanimity required of the twelve jurors, demanded by the English law, is doubtless very singular. Without enquiring into its propriety or impropriety, it may be observed, that the reason for requiring this, at least in criminal prosecutions, probably arose from compassion towards the prisoner; against whom, if the offence was not proved beyond the possibility of doubt in the most scrupulous juror, it was thought to be erring on the merciful side, that this single veto should acquit him. The reason for this unanimity in civil cases may possibly have arisen from attainments being frequently brought, in ancient times, against juries, to which punishment every juror was liable. As each individual, therefore, might be subject to the heavy punishment ensuing on a conviction in such prosecution, it might be reasonable, that every one should have a power of dissenting, and not be concluded by the opinion of others. It appears, from passages in Bracton and Fleta, that in the time of Henry III. when a jury could not agree, it might, on the discretion of the judge, be increased, and others appointed, according to the number of dissentients, and four or six added; or, as now, the jury should be kept together without meat or drink, until they agreed. Probably, the alternative of the addition of new jurors was discontinued, as it made it in reality necessary to try the cause

cause over again; so that at last, for the greater dispatch of business, the judges insisted, in all cases, on the unanimity of the jury.

Fabian, in his Chronicle, gives a very clear account of the mayor and aldermen of London claiming privileges in the reign of Henry III. namely, that for a trespass against the king, a citizen should be tried by a jury of twelve citizens; for murder, by thirty citizens; and for trespass against a stranger, by the oath of six citizens and himself. These privileges are alluded to in a grant of King John to the city of Lincoln, in the first year of his reign. "We also grant them, in pleas of the crown, they may clear themselves according to the privileges of the citizens of London."

FIRST AMERICAN WAR.

At the close of our second American war, it may not be uninteresting to our readers to know the private opinion of Sir GEORGE COLLIER, one of the best naval officers this country ever possessed, respecting the first.

London, Jan. 1776.

"The unhappy war between this country and America has called me again into active life. I am appointed to command the Rainbow of forty-four guns, and she is destined, as I am given to understand, to convoy ten thousand Hessian troops and a thousand of the

guards across the Atlantic ocean. War is at all times a curse to a nation, but this kind of civil war is worse than any other. I deplore the necessity of the measure, and have the less satisfaction in engaging in it, from foreseeing no probability of acquiring either honour or advantage, both of which, (or at least one of them) are very necessary to make amends for the hardships and dangers unavoidably attendant on the profession of an officer. In a contest with foreigners, glory and fortune light up the flame of ardor, and make cheerfulness and duty go hand in hand. Nothing surprises me more, than that these bands of *legal cut-throats*, I mean mercenary troops, can deliberately and coolly put to death thousands of (perhaps innocent) people, in a quarrel wherein neither their prince, their country, nor their own safety, are the least concerned! Despicable butchers, and still more despicable prince, who lets his subjects out for hire to murder, and to be murdered, that he may add a wing to his palaces; or, for perhaps a still meaner motive, that he may call a set of *castratoes* from Italy, to warble upon his stage! By heavens, I had a thousand times rather be an innocent cottager, than a German prince of this kind, surrounded by Eunuchs, and by subjects who are worse than slaves."

ORIGINAL POETRY.

THE POWER OF POETRY:

AN IRREGULAR LYRIC.

By HENRY NEELE.

HARK! what wild mellifluous measures,
Sacred source of plenteous pleasures,
Now exulting, now in anguish,
Now they swell, and now they languish.
Ever changing, ever varying,
Hoping now, and now despairing,
Highest joy, and deepest care,
Love and frantic Hate are there,
Pleasure sweeps the string along,
But Sorrow mingles in the song.

Who now descends to lead the choir,
What mighty hand has struck the lyre?
I see! I see! for who but she
The strong energetic soul can be,
To wake a strain, to breathe a vein,
So heaven replete with harmony?
No trembler treads yon mountain's brow,
No son of song enraptures now,
The mighty mother's self descends,
Adoring Nature prostrate bends:
She shakes her golden locks, she smiles,
And scatters roses round;
Her smile Despair's disease beguiles,
And heals Affliction's wound.

She traces on the ductile sand
A circle for her airy band,
And mutters many a magic sound,
That soft and solemn murmurs round:
Then waves her wand, and calls on all
The mystic pow'rs that rule the ball,
The shadowy shapes of dawning day,
That flutter in the noontide ray,
That haunt the gloomy midnight hour,
That court her smile, or own her power.

She paused, and swift, obedient to the spell,
A thousand airy forms fantastic glide,
Some on the sun-beam red exulting ride,
And field, and fen, and brake, and flowery dell,
Gave up their wandering spirits all,
Obedient to the magic call;
And first, adorned with smiling bays,
Love trod the circle's magic maze,
With eyes uproll'd, and arms enfold,
And loosely flowing locks of gold,
And as he trod with looks profound,
And gestures wild the mystic round,
He warbled forth with artless ease,
In sweet melodious cadences,
A song replete with joy and care,
Of mingled rapture and despair.
Next came a strange disordered train,
Of Pride and Pity, Peace and Pain;

Exulting Hope breathed all her fire,
Wild Ardour rush'd to seize the lyre;
Fear would have sought the deep profound,
But durst not disobey the sound;
Nay, melting Woe, and wrinkled Care,
And fierce infuriate Horror there,
Came darkly-smiling, hand in hand,
To mingle with the motley band.

Despair came latest, wandering wide,
With gaze of mingled pain and pride,
With eye that shot infectious flame,
With dark and sullen cheek he came.
Hope never cheer'd his prospect dim,
Affection had no charm for him;
And, when arose the sweetest song
That ever swept the lyre along,
When Love had joy, and Pleasure sway,
And Rapture kindled at the lay,

Still sad Despair,
With frenzied air,
And hurried footstep, paced the round,
And his dark hue,
The darker grew,
The sweeter swelled the sound.

How does all nature honour thee,
Oh heaven-descended Poesy!
The hill, the dale, the heath, the grove,
The voice of nature and of love;
The burning thought, the breathing line,
That melts, that thrills, all, all are thine.
In ev'ry shape, in ev'ry vest,
Come, welcome to a vot'ry's breast!
Come as a goddess, parent, king,
I'll worship, honor, homage, bring;
A helpless weeping foundling be,
A foster dear I'll prove to thee;
Or come, a wandering harper wild,
By night and pathless plains beguil'd,
Strike at my soul for entrance fair,
And thou shalt find admittance there.

The Poet! hallow'd, honour'd name,
The dearest, eldest child of Fame.
While life remains green laurels grow,
A garland for the Poet's brow;
But oh! what greener bays shall bloom
Eternal round the Poet's tomb?
The Fairies all shall leave their cells,
Where Love with Peace and Plenty dwells,
The mossy cave, and sylvan grot,
To weep around the hallowed spot;
The Seasons, as they wander by,
With glittering hand, and sparkling eye,
Shall pause to gaze on spot so fair,
And strew their sweetest garlands there;
And oft, amid the nights profound,
When solemn stillness reigns around,
The mystic music of the spheres,
Reveal'd alone to gifted ears,
In dirges due and clear shall toll,
The knell of that departed soul.

Kentish Town; Feb. 11, 1815.

THE CONTENTED MAN.

I SEEK not India's pearly shore,
Nor western climes will I explore,
Nor 'midst the world's tumultuous strife,
Will waste what now remains of life.
I seek not aught that may me lead,
From tufted grove or flow'ry mead.

No joys can crowded cities yield,
Like those of hill or daisied field.
Calm as the summer's evening's sun,
May here my glass of life be run!
And bright as is his parting ray,
My prospect of a future day!
Meanwhile, the lab'ring hind to cheer,
To wipe the widow's falling tear,
Such tranquil pleasures will bestow,
As Riot's sons can never know.
This, this be mine! the speaking eye
Shall then the sculptur'd stone supply;
As o'er my turf the rustics bend,
The poor shall say, "Here lies our friend!"

LINES,

UPON MODERATION IN PROSPERITY, AND
MAGNANIMITY IN ADVERSITY.

THE notes that are softest and sweetest we
bring,

When lightest we finger the musical string,
And delightful the scent of a sep'rate flow'r,
When many together but serve to o'erpow'r.

And so, when the sun of prosperity sheds
Its beams of enjoyment and bliss on our heads;
By a mod'rate use we alone can enjoy
Her banquet of pleasure, excesses will cloy.
The hand that securely the nettle would hold,
Must grasp it with firmness, undaunted and
bold,

'Tis only when lightly and faintly we bring
Our hand to the weed we are hurt by the sting.

And thus, when afflicted with sorrow and care,
'Tis hard to be borne when we fear and
despair;

But lighter the stings of distress to the mind
That faces affliction unmov'd and resign'd.

BARBITON.

ADDRESS

*Recited at the Sixth Anniversary Dinner of
the Society for Mutual Improvement,
December 19, 1814.*

WRITTEN BY MR. RYMER.

O! HALLOW'D be the hour when Print-
ing's aid

Allur'd fair Learning from her Gothic shade!
When from a long, long night, of dark repose,
With radiant beams the Sun of Science rose!
'Twas then bright Hope the passing woe be-
guil'd,

And even Slav'ry shook his chains and smil'd!
Pale Superstition, with'ring at the sight,
Sought her dark cave, and curs'd the rising
light!

And not forgotten in this festive hour
Be he* who grappled with proud papal power,
Who taught that priests might lie and books
deceive,

Call'd men to reason ere they should believe;
Dauntless in truth, he urg'd his daring course,
Unaw'd by prelate's or by despot's force.

One blessing more---and freely be it given,
For Freedom's cause, the choicest gift of
Heaven!

Blest be our Sires, for sacred was their toil,
That fix'd fair Liberty on Britain's isle!

* Luther.

Who

Who dar'd, unaw'd, the scepter'd tyrant see,
And brav'd the dungeon---that we might be
free!

What had we been without their patriot zeal,
But slaves, untaught to reason or to feel?
Perhaps (for what could humble fate afford?)
The grow'ling vassals of some feudal lord;
Unknown all joys but such as slavery sought,
And only thinking as our tyrant thought.
A better fate attends our happier days,
When man to man fair Reason's power dis-
plays,

The moral worth of all that charms the mind,
The universal wish for all mankind.
The mutual charity for error given,
In devious paths that lead alike to Heaven:
Contending systems and religious zeal
All still conspiring to the general weal.

Though by our fate undestin'd to explore
The fountain pure of academic lore;
Though forc'd in others numbers to rehearse
The sense of Cicero, or Homer's verse;
All that the schoolmen teach can ne'er impart
One spark of genius to the frozen heart;
Can ne'er mad Passion's furious burst controul,
Or raise from earth to heaven the tardy soul.
What, though our names no splendid honours
claim,

They ne'er were coupled yet with Guilt or
Shame;

What, though the column or the gilded
dome

Are still unknown to grace our lowly home;
Philosophy to Stoic virtue given,
And Christian truths, that wing the soul to
Heaven,

The sweetest warblings of the Muses' lyre,
That manly worth and virtuous thoughts in-
spire,

The truths of History, that teach the mind
To pity, and to wonder at, mankind:—
All these, express'd in letter'd page, can
spread

The wealth of millions o'er our humble
shed,

Place by our fires the hero and the sage,
And all the experience of every age!

This festive hour we dedicate to joy;
In Friendship's blessings every wish employ.

He who still roams Imagination's cell,
And with ideal Beauty loves to dwell;
And he who, past the glowing fire of youth,
Delights to seek for demonstrative truth;
He who desires with elegance to please,
And he who deeply each result foresees;
In friendship equal, and in heart the
same,

IMPROVEMENT MUTUAL catch from Mu-
tual Flame!

PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

To Mr. WILLIAM MOULT, of Bedford-square, for an improved Method of acting upon Machinery. — May 23, 1814.

MR. M. describes his invention as being applicable to all kinds of machinery, which is acted upon by steam, to produce motion or mechanical power, and which he causes to act in an improved manner by the intervention of water, or other ponderous fluid. In lieu of the cylinder containing a moving piston, he employs a vessel of equal or greater capacity than the ordinary cylinder, and attached to the beam, or other moving part of the engine, so that the alternate ascent and descent of this vessel, will put the beam and machinery in motion. The vessel is immersed in water, or other ponderous fluid, which has an entrance to, and exit from, the vessel, at an opening made in the inferior part, so as to fill or empty the capacity of the said vessel when it rises and falls. A steam-pipe, or tube, proceeding from the boiler of the engine, is carried beneath the fluid in which the moving vessel is immersed; then, turning up beneath the lower or open end of the moving vessel, it terminates with an orifice considerably above the surface of the said fluid. In some accessible part of this pipe, a steam valve or cock is placed, to shut off the passage; but, this

being opened, the steam has free passage from the boiler to the interior capacity of the moving vessel. Another pipe is conducted from the condenser of the engine, and turning up under the moving vessel in the same manner as the steam-pipe, serves to convey the steam from the moving vessel to the condenser; it has also a cock, or valve, which he calls the exhausting valve, or cock, to cut off the communication at pleasure. The opposite end of the beam of the engine must have a counter-weight, sufficient to draw up the moving vessel when the steam is admitted into it. The manner of action in the engine is as follows:—The steam being raised in the boiler, the steam-valve is to be opened; this admits the steam into the interior of the moving vessel, and expels the air from it; then opening the exhausting valve, and the steam will likewise pass into the condenser, and through the air-pump, for the purpose of expelling the air.

To simplify the engine, the air-pump and condenser may be omitted; and the exhausting pipe may be made an injecting pipe, to carry cold water from a reservoir into the moving vessel itself, to form a jet when the cock or valve is opened, and thus condense the steam contained in it, which will cause the vacuum, and produce the same effects; but it will in this case be necessary to provide

provide the means of carrying the injection water. This, when the fluid in which the vessel works is water, may be suffered to mix with it, and will pass off without trouble; or, in other cases, where another kind of fluid is employed, a pipe must be applied in the same manner as what is called the education pipe in steam-engines, where the injection is thrown into the cylinder itself; which pipe descends from the interior of the vessel to some sink or hot well, at a sufficient depth below to cause the water to flow off when the steam is admitted to the vessel; but, to prevent the return of the water when the vacuum is formed, the end of the pipe is to be covered with a valve, opening outwards. A shifting valve, or valve opening outwards from the vessel to the open air, is also to be applied in the top, or other convenient part of it, for the purpose of evacuating the air the vessel may contain, when the steam first enters the vessel, but the closing of the valve will prevent the entrance of the air when the vacuum is formed within the vessel. The condensation may be produced without injection, by causing a shower of cold water to fall upon the outside of the moving vessel, and thus produce a sufficient cold within it to effect the condensation of the steam; but this plan must be confined to small engines, as this will be only a single acting engine, two such vessels may be applied at the opposite ends of the working beam to act alternately, and in this way the counterweight will be unnecessary.

Another form of this invention is, where, instead of a cylinder to work the engine, he places two vessels at the opposite extremities of the working beam; and, having a communication between them, a sufficient quantity of water, or other ponderous fluid, is introduced to fill one of them: then, by means of steam, he causes the fluid to be expelled from the vessel at that end of the beam which is depressed; and by the communication it will occupy, the vessel that is at the elevated end of the beam, gives a preponderating power to work the engine.

The steam is made to operate in this engine as follows:—A pipe is conducted from the boiler, and passing through the axis of the beam, with a turning joint, proceeds to the vessel at one end of the beam, which vessel is closed, and he calls it the steam-vessel. It has a free communication by a pipe, conducted along the beam with the other vessel, which is open at top. The turning joint of the

steam-pipe at the axis of the beam may be made in the manner of a cock, so as to open and shut when the beam vibrates on its center, and is so arranged that it will open the passage whenever that end of the beam which carries the steam-vessel is below the horizontal position, but in all other positions the passage will be shut. There must be likewise an elevated reservoir, to supply injection when necessary, by letting fall a shower of cold water upon the outside of the steam-vessel.

To explain the action of this engine, suppose the above close steam-vessel in the depressed position, and full of the fluid, the engine being at rest; then the steam coming from the boiler, and entering the vessel, will displace the fluid from it, and force it up the communicating pipe into the open vessel, which is then at the elevated end of the beam. The weight of the fluid being thus transformed to that end of the beam, causes it to preponderate. When the beam comes to the horizontal position, the passage of the steam is cut off, and the motion continues till the steam-vessel becomes the most elevated end of the beam, and the open vessel the depressed end: the shower of cold water being let fall upon the steam-vessel, condenses the contained steam, and causes a vacuum. The pressure of the atmosphere upon the surface of the fluid, in the open vessel, causes it to mount up through the communicating pipe, and occupy the steam-vessel, which, being at the elevated end of the beam, causes it to preponderate in its turn, and gives motion to the engine when it has descended to the horizontal position. The hollow axis of the beam admits the steam into the steam-vessel again, by which means its fluid is forced back to the open vessel, and a constant reciprocation is thus kept up to work the engine. The condensation may be made, by admitting a jet of cold water into the steam-vessel, instead of letting a shower fall upon the outside of it.

JEAN RAUDONI, of Oxford-street, for certain improvements in the construction of dioptric telescopes.—Jan. 20.

JAMES MILLER, of Liverpool, distiller; for certain improvements in the construction of stills, furnaces, chimnies, and other apparatus.—Jan. 23.

JOSEPH TAYLOR and PETER TAYLOR, Manchester, machine-makers; for certain improvements in a loom, to be used in weaving.

WILLIAM GRIFFITH, of Giltspur-street, ironmonger; for an improved toast-stand.—Feb. 7.

PROCEEDINGS OF PUBLIC SOCIETIES.

ROYAL SOCIETY.

PART II. for 1814, of the Transactions of this Society, has just made its appearance, containing the following articles:—

15. On a new principle of constructing His Majesty's ships of war; by Robert Seppings, esq. one of the surveyors of His Majesty's navy.

16. Remarks on the employment of Oblique Riders, and on other alterations in the construction of Ships: being the substance of a report presented to the Board of Admiralty, with additional demonstrations and illustrations; by Thomas Young, M.D. For. Sec. R.S.

17. Some further Observations on Atmospheric Refraction; by Steph. Groombridge, esq. F.R.S.

18. Propositions containing some Properties of Tangents in Circles; and of Trapeziums inscribed in Circles, and non-inscribed: together with Propositions on the Elliptic Representations of Circles, upon a plane surface, by Perspective; by Richard Hey, LL.D.

19. On new Properties of Light exhibited in the optical Phenomena of Mother-of-Pearl, and other bodies to which the superficial structure of that substance can be communicated; by David Brewster, LL.D.

20. An improved method of dividing Astronomical Circles and other Instruments; by Capt. Henry Kater.

21. Results of some recent Experiments on the Properties impressed upon Light by the Action of Glass raised to different Temperatures, and cooled under different circumstances; by David Brewster, LL.D.

22. Consideration of various Points of Analysis; by John F. W. Herschel, esq. F.R.S.

23. Observations on the Functions of the Brain; by Sir Everard Home, bart. F.R.S.

24. Further Experiments and Observations on Iodine; by Sir H. Davy.

25. Observations respecting the natural Production of Saltpetre on the walls of subterraneous and other Buildings; by John Kidd, M.D. Professor of Chemistry at Oxford.

26. On the Nature of the Salts termed triple Prussiates, and on Acids formed by the union of certain Bodies with the Elements of the Prussic Acid; by Robert Porrett jun. esq.

27. Some Experiments on the Combustion of the Diamond and other carbonaceous Substances; by Sir Humphry Davy.

28. Some Account of the Fossil Remains of an Animal more nearly allied to Fishes

than any of the other Classes of Animals; by Sir Everard Home, bart. F.R.S.

29. On an easier Mode of procuring Potassium than that which is now adopted; by Smithson Tennant, esq. F.R.S.

30. On the Influence of the Nerves upon the Action of the Arteries; by Sir Everard Home, bart. F.R.S.

31. On the Means of producing a double Distillation by the same Heat; by Smithson Tennant, esq. F.R.S.

32. An Account of some Experiments on Arterial Heat; by John Davy, LL.D. F.R.S.

BATH AND WEST OF ENGLAND SOCIETY.

This parent Agricultural Society has recently published a thirteenth volume of its invaluable Transactions. From among its interesting contents we have selected the two following, as the most likely to gratify general readers, and as the most practical and comprehensive in their information.

On his Mode of Farming, by JOHN BENNETT, esq. of Pyt House.

I have two farms in my own occupation, one at Pyt House, the other at Berwick. The soil of my hill-land at Pyt-house is a sandy loam, on a subsoil of freestone; this is sown in four fields: 1st. wheat; 2d. Swedish turnips; 3d. barley; 4th. half the field clover, and the other half forward turnips. My wheat, therefore, always follows the broad clover and turnips; which turnips are either drawn and taken into the stalls for cattle, or fed with sheep on the same land where grown, as they may be wanted. A great deal of my clover is always carted green to the stalls. On this system, supposing a farm to contain 100 acres of arable land, it will be sown with 25 acres of wheat, 25 acres of Swedish turnips, 25 acres of barley, 12½ acres of broad clover, and 12½ acres of forward turnips. By changing the clover and turnips alternately, these crops will only come once each in eight years, which will almost insure a good crop of clover. The principal objection to this plan is, that the turnips come too often. In answer to this I can only say, that, though I am aware that turnips love fresh land as well as any other plant, yet I have been able to grow excellent crops without having varied my system for many years. I use about two-thirds of my turnips grown on my farms at Pyt-house, in stall-

stall-feeding of cattle, which has of late returned a considerable profit; and the great quantity of dung by this means produced, must reproduce turnips, if properly applied.

My vale farm, at Pyt-house, I also manage in a four-field system, the soil of which is a sandy loam, on a sub-soil of clay, together with beds of gravel above the clay in spots, consequently subject to springs; but these are taken off by under-draining. The first year I plant wheat; second, turnips; third, oats; fourth, one half of the field, after oats, broad clover, one quarter beans, and one quarter vetches. Wheat always follows the clover, beans, and vetches. Clover, by changing with the beans and vetches, comes but once in eight years. Beans and vetches, by changing with each other, come to be planted on the same land but once each in sixteen years. I must observe, that on these farms I have sufficient meadow land to grow as much hay as I want.

My Berwick farm is of a very different description from either of the aforementioned: its situation is on the Wiltshire downs, of a flinty soil, with a sub-soil of chalk, and has always been considered as bad turnip land. This farm I sow in five fields. Its routine is, first year, wheat; second, about nine-tenths turnips, one-tenth winter vetches to soil oxen; third, barley; fourth, grass for hay; fifth, half the field old grass, to be spring-fed by sheep; the other half winter-fallowed, and sown in equal parts at the proper season with spring vetches and autumn turnips, both to be fed with my young sheep. I sow one half of my grass field with broad clover, mixed with a very little ray-grass; the remaining half with hop and ray, and a little Dutch clover. By thus changing my seeds, the land is never tired of either. Half of my old field in preparation for wheat gets a winter fallow; and that part of the fallow which is not sown to turnips or vetches, takes the sheep-fold as soon as it leaves the barley land. The other part of the old field is broken up in June, by what is with us called raftering, or half-ploughing: and as the sheep-fold goes twice over it, I plough it clean before the last folding, by which the sheep dung is kept on the top of the ground; and as I drill my wheat, the dung is harrowed in with the seed. This farm I have occupied only three years, and it is now in good condition, being free from weeds and well manured.

I will now state the whole process attended to in the cultivation of my turnips. I fallow my wheat stubbles as deep as the soil will admit of before Christmas, and cart all the dung from my yards, as fast as it accumulates, into the fields, and stack it in large heaps, in readiness for my turnips. As early as the land will work in the spring, the fallows are run back, and harrowed down fine: these operations should be done in dry weather. It is then ploughed by a swing plough (it cannot be done by a two-wheel plough) into single boatridges, twenty-seven inches from centre to centre of each ridge. The dung is then carted on the ground, to the amount, as near as I can ascertain, of twelve two-ox cart-loads per acre. My carts measure four-feet six-inches by three-feet nine-inches, and sixteen inches high; besides six such boards at the side, and are filled as high as they will bear. The dung is spread by women or girls in the intervals between the ridges, and the ridges are immediately split by the plough, and the dung covered up: by this operation a ridge is formed exactly over the dung. The seed is then drilled by a double drill, which is drawn by one horse or ox, and deposits the seed immediately over the dung on the tops of the ridges. In doing this, care must be taken that the drill is set to the proper width, as the ridges sometimes vary from being thrown up by different men. To do this I measure about twenty ridges, and, having found the average width, set the drill accordingly. It is desirable to have the rows of turnips at equal distances, that the horse-hoe may be worked to advantage. As soon as my turnips are up, I always strew lime-dust* or coal-ashes over the young plants, and if possible in the dew of the morning, or when the leaves are wet with rain; this sometimes stops the fly, at the trifling cost of about 1s. per acre. As soon as the plants are in rough leaf, a small swing plough is used to pare away the earth from both sides of the plants, going as near to them as possible. The women next begin hoeing them with nine-inch hoes, leaving the plants from nine to ten inches asunder, and perfectly single; this is always done at once, for it is impossible to thin turnips evenly when drilled, if they are done ill at the first hoeing. I have the rows looked over again by the women, for the purpose of pulling up the weeds

* Wood-ashes or soot still better. that

that escaped the first hoeing. A few days after the hand-hoeing, the horse-hoes are set to work, by which the intervals are well pulverized, the soil prevented from cracking, and consequently the turnips secured from being burnt up in dry weather. This horse-hoeing is repeated three or four times, as may be necessary; but I do not earth them up till late in the autumn, when the leaves of the turnips begin to drop. The double mould-board plough is then used, which earths up the turnips so as nearly to cover them.

This drains the wet land, in a wet season, and protects the roots both from frost and game, on all lands. I neglected doing this on my Berwick farm this last autumn, and suffered materially in consequence, by the decay of many good red Norfolks, which might by these means have been preserved.

I have long been in the habit of preserving a large quantity of turnips, which are grown on my field in preparation for wheat, by keeping them between sheep-hurdles, pitched at six feet from each other, thereby forming a long stack, piled as high as is necessary to form a roof; the same is thatched over, but left open at the sides for the air to pass through; the more airy the situation the better. The green must not be cut off too close, so as to injure the crown of the turnip, for a turnip will either shoot out, or decay immediately; should the crown be injured, it will decay. In a stack of this kind, turnips will grow slowly the whole of the winter, and may be preserved till the end of April; though I generally consume mine much earlier, and then stack my Swedish turnips between the same hurdles, and keep them till the end of May. I have only to add, by way of observation, that experience has taught me that the distance before-mentioned for drilling the rows of turnips, and for having them in the rows, is that which will produce the greatest acreable produce. It is best to drill full two pounds of seed to an acre; for, when thick in plant, turnips are not so subject to be destroyed by the fly; they cannot be hoed too early, if the hoers can distinguish them from the weeds.

I believe the best manure for turnips (except yard dung and vegetable ashes) to be fresh earth. I generally contrive to raise yard dung enough to manure the whole of my turnip land; and it is unwise to sow more land than can be supplied with manure. Ten acres of land, well dunged, will produce more weight

of turnips than twenty in an impoverished state; and will cost but half the expence in labour. I consider my turnips as the most profitable crop; in proof of which I would inform you, that nearly all the oxen and cows which were exhibited in my stalls, are sold completely fat; they never had any food but turnips, excepting two months feed on after-grass, and a very small quantity of hay with the turnips.

I sold the two Hereford oxen which were exhibited by Mr. Hughes, and won the premium at the Wiltshire Agricultural Society, as working oxen, in July last, and which I afterwards bought of him at 64l. for 120l. I believe they were the best oxen that have gone from this neighbourhood to Smithfield for many years.

On the Management of his Farm in the Vale of Glamorgan, by JOHN FRANKLEN, esq.

I cultivated mangel-wurzel many years with success, before the late war, and the increase of copper and iron works in this county, which lessened the number of hands, and increased the price of labour. About twenty years past I allotted four fields on my farm, each computed five or six acres, to try whether I could, by following the Norfolk course of alternate crops, (without the loss of a year to fallow and clean the land, which some respectable writers, and many experienced cultivators think necessary,) keep the land free from rootweed; but I think that much depends on the nature of the soil, which it is material to describe as plainly as possible, so as to be intelligible to the generality of farmers. Mine is mostly a strong clay, over a blue limestone, called, in the vale of this county, *lyon* or *layon*, and used here successfully in making cisterns and ponds in the angle between our fields. I have cropt those four fields for about twenty years with wheat, turnips, barley, and clover, successively. I manure, for drilled turnips, with dung from the fold court, and to save labour (as hoers are scarce) I horse-hoe the intervals with an expanding horse-hoe, and hand-hoe and weed the rows. I have found the yellow Swedish turnips stand the winter best; and of great value in the spring, when the Norfolk turnips, which I grow in another part of my farm, for early feeding, are either damaged by the frost, or run to seed, so that the bulb becomes hollow and spongy; but the Swedish turnips, or ruta-baga, retain their solidity and nutritiousness in a mild spring, after beginning

beginning to run to seed; and I have frequently carted off the leavings, the latter end of April, to an adjoining grass field, to prepare the land for barley, where my cattle and store sheep have eaten them with great avidity.

My barley is often so heavy as to lodge and injure the clover; which, on the contrary, in a wet season sometimes grows too luxuriant, though sown after the barley, is three inches above the surface; which inclines me to think that it would be better to sow clover or winter vetches in autumn, as soon as possible after the barley harvest.

I generally prepare a compost with lime and earth, in the head lands, adding the scrapings of the road, and pond mud, when procurable; and plough my clover lay, and lay on my compost, in time for wheat sowing, which is done under furrow, because wheat sown on the clover lay with one ploughing and harrowing, as many do, will not stand the winter so well as when the land is ploughed two or three times in autumn, and the wheat sown under the furrow.

I think those four fields are now better than when I began the above-described practice. I have other lands too stiff and wet for barley, where the drains will not draw, in which I cultivate wheat, and drill tick or horse beans alternately, manuring for wheat with the above-mentioned compost, and for the beans with barnyard dung.

When I began farming, turnips were little known in this county; but the premiums given by the Agriculture Society, and the example of many gentlemen,

have effectually introduced them, where the farms are not too small, and the occupiers poor and illiterate, which is generally the case in the north and west part of this county. In those parts the little farmers chiefly depend on sheep, and rearing small cattle, and pare and burn the surface, and mix lime (carried a great distance) with the ashes, to raise an indifferent crop of wheat.

I find it convenient to use both oxen and horses for various purposes. I have had ploughmen from Scotland to plough with two horses abreast, with long reins, who plough as much daily as most of my neighbours do with six oxen; and I buy the ablest oxen, after they have been broke in, and sell them when they begin to grow stiff: there are very good cattle in this vale.

Our society sent a millwright to the North, to obtain a model of a threshing machine, soon after the invention, and the ablest farmers now use them: mine is worked by water.

I would raise more cabbage, borecole, and other food for wintering stock, if I could get hands enough; but the want of hands in these parts is a great impediment to the best husbandry.

I have lately used a small plough from Edinburgh, the Beverstone plough, and Gregg's scuffler, commonly called the tormentor in the West of England.

As to the corn trade, it must be known to every practical agriculturist, that the great increase in the price of labour, and the increase of taxes, make it impossible for the grower to render corn at the present reduced price.

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After an overture, in which, if we do not meet with any passages strikingly original, the several movements are consistent and spirited, the curtain rises to a recitative accompanied. This leads to some melo-dramatic melodies, which well depict the sentiment of the scene. The succeeding song, "Great Power of Nature," sung by Mrs. Mountain, is appropriate. The change of the time, at the line "Still the fond ivy," is so judicious as to merit our particular remark. The following song, sung by Mr. Phillips, is pleasing; but the second strain opens with a note for which the ear is by no means prepared by the previous close. The quartett and chorus "Chains and Death," opens with a boldness that bespeaks considerable genius, and is conducted in a style that displays not only much more than common judgment, but so respectable a portion of science, that we wonder at the anomalous termination given to a passage in the melo-dramatic movement which accompanies Pugatschiff's entry into Smolensko. "Go, faithless Man," sung by Mrs. Bishop, is a pleasant chaste air, but is eclipsed by the following song, sung by Mr. Horn, the spirit of which is truly martial and declarative of eminent powers in that line of composition. The trio, "Come from the Cottage," is ingeniously contrived; the air "Lawyer, Grufty Kotz," is in character; and the *pas seule*, danced by Miss C. Bristow, possesses much novelty and prettiness. The remaining songs, and the *finale*, come under the same general description of moderate merit, occasionally relieved by symptoms of latent genius, which only requires to be ushered forth under the auspices of a riper experience, and a more confirmed knowledge of science. Such is our opinion of the music of "The Russian Impostor." It ought not, and, we trust, it will not, discourage the composer from still more arduous attempts.

Three Sonatas for the Piano-forte, with Accompaniments for the Violin, or Flute, and Violoncello. Composed, and dedicated to Mrs. Earle, by Philip Knapton. 10s. 6d.

If these sonatas are not written with all the freedom and finish found in the compositions of the best masters, neither do they exhibit that raw ungain awkwardness with which our ears are too often molested by the common herd of com-

posers for the piano-forte. If the very first order of merit no where protrudes, a spirit and a taste, bordering upon superior excellence, frequently display themselves, and are not counteracted, or neutralized, by any egregious lapse, either in fancy, science, or general judgment.

The two first of these pieces are planned upon the old model of a bold and florid movement, succeeded by an *andante*, or an *adagio*, preparatory to the closing *allegro*: the third consists of a similar opening, followed by an air, *andante*, the variations to which supply the place of a third movement. After the opinion we have given of the prevalent character of Mr. Knapton's sonatas, the reader will form a tolerably just idea of the style of the accompaniments, (an idea at which the composer need not blush), if we say, that they are worthy of the subject matter, and qualified to grace what they fill up and embody.

Number I. of ALBION, being a Collection of Practical Pieces for the Piano-forte, and adapted to the use of Young Performers, by J. Monro. 2s.

This little work, which promises to be of utility in the earlier seasons of manual progress, commences with a new medley divertimento, composed of popular English melodies. It comprizes eleven pieces; and, in conformity to the title, opens with "Rule Britannia," and concludes with "God save the King." The very object of the publication will indicate to our readers the simplicity of arrangement necessary to its just execution. To this simplicity, it is but candid to acknowledge, Mr. Monro has duly adhered. The convenience of the juvenile finger has, indeed, been so thoroughly consulted, as to oblige improvement, if the pupil will add his quota of application.

"Oh, Henry! why with doubts like these?" a favourite Song, composed by J. M. Coombs. 1s. 6d.

This song, the words of which do credit to the pen of the Rev. Mr. Percival, and which, we are told, has been sung with great applause by Master Hobbs, at the nobility's concerts, is intended as an answer to "Oh, Nanny! wilt thou gang with me?" and presents to us, in its melody, what, in our judgment, constitutes a principal merit, a partial echo of the air to which it is requisite it should form a response. We do not, however, mean to say, that it is a copy of the original; or that its passages assume a resemblance beyond that congenial analogy for which the ear naturally listens, in

Anna's

Anna's reply to the ardent appeals of her lover. The melody is, throughout, smooth, flowing, and connected; and the general effect, such as to gratify the sense and induce sympathy.

"Surely he hath borne our griefs," a Chorus from Handel's Oratorio of the Messiah; adapted for two Performers on one Piano-forte, by Matthew Cooke. 4s.

Though this, perhaps, is not one of those compositions of the great Handel, which we should have preferred for a piano-forte *divertimento*, (since it is, at once, both grave and purely organical), yet we must not withhold our acknowledgment of the address with which Mr. Cooke has acquitted himself, considering the repelling nature of his task. Among the choruses of Handel, there are compositions which may be accommodated to the powers and character of the instrument in question, and which, indeed, by a judicious employment of the accompaniments, may be rendered brilliant under the hand of a masterly performer; but the present piece is not one of those to which we are alluding; and, though we feel Mr. C.'s claim to our acknowledgment of his abilities, as an arranger of Handel's music, we cannot extend the

compliment to his choice of matter. His disposition of the several parts, and the account to which he frequently turns them, announces a judgment, which, had it been as happily exercised in the selection as in the execution, must have rendered piano-forte practitioners obliged to him for charming and useful exercise. We do not say this without hoping that it may encourage Mr. Cooke to further exertions in this province of musical authorship.

"Merrily, merrily, bounds the bark;" a Ballad, composed by J. Parry. 1s. 6d.

This little ballad, the words of which are from Scott's "Lord of the Isles," are set in a sprightly, animated, style: some of the passages are distinguished by their novelty, and the whole melody is connected and consistent. Mr. Parry has obliged the public with a considerable number of detached sports of his prolific fancy; but we do not know of any one, even among those which have been most favourably received, that has pleased more than the present. As a lively chamber air, it will not fail to be generally acceptable; especially since its execution lies within the powers of a moderate compass of voice.

MONTHLY REGISTER OF THE PROGRESS OF BRITISH LEGISLATION.

ACTS PASSED in the 54th YEAR of the REIGN of GEORGE THE THIRD, or in the SECOND SESSION of the FIFTH PARLIAMENT of the UNITED KINGDOM.

CAP. CLXXVI. *An Act for defraying the Charge of the Pay and Cloathing of the Local Militia in Great Britain.*

CAP. CLXXVII. *For defraying the Charge of the Pay and Cloathing of the Militia of Ireland.*

CAP. CLXXVIII. *For authorising the billeting, and subjecting to Military Discipline, certain Yeomanry Corps and Officers of Cavalry or Infantry, as relates to such Corps in Ireland.*

CAP. CLXXIX. *To amend an Act of the 49th of Geo. III. for amending and reducing into one Act of Parliament the several Laws for raising and training the Militia of Ireland.*

CAP. CLXXX. *To provide for the preserving and restoring of Peace in Parts of Ireland.*

CAP. CLXXXI. *To render more easy and effectual Redress for Assaults in Ireland.*

In all cases in which an action may be brought in superior courts for assaults

where damages laid at five guineas or under, proceedings may be had for recovery of such damages, by civil bill at quarter sessions.—Decree on such civil bill may be pleaded in bar of any other proceedings.—In case of conviction for assault, judge may, in addition to judgment adapted to offence, also adjudge costs.—Directions as to adjudging and levying the costs, &c.—For want of distress on which to levy costs, &c. the same shall be levied off the barony.—Prosecutor a competent witness.

CAP. CLXXXII. *To continue, until the 25th of March, 1816, an Act for regulating the Trade to the Isle of Malta; and to revive and to continue, for the same Period, several Acts relating to the Trade to the Cape of Good Hope; and to the bringing and landing certain Prize Goods in Great Britain.*

CAP. CLXXXIII. *To impose a Countervailing Duty of Excise on Bleaching Powder imported from Ireland.*

CAP. CLXXXIV. *For the effectual Examination of Accounts of the Receipt and Expenditure of the Colonial Revenues in*

in the Islands of Ceylon, Mauritius, Malta, Trinidad, and in the Settlements of the Cape of Good Hope, for five Years.

Cap. CLXXXV. To allow a Bounty on the Exportation from Great Britain of British-made Cordage.

Cap. CLXXXVI. For the more easy apprehending and trying of Offenders escaping from one Part of the United Kingdom to the other.

So much of the 45th Geo. iii. cap. 92, as enacts, that it shall not be lawful for any judge or justice to indorse any warrant, unless the same shall appear to have issued, if in England or Ireland, upon some indictment found or information filed, or if in Scotland, upon some libel or criminal letters raised and passed under the signet of the Court of Justiciary, against the person or persons named in such warrant, shall be and are hereby repealed.—From and after the passing of this Act all warrants issued in England, Scotland, or Ireland respectively, may and shall be indorsed and executed, and enforced and acted upon, in any part of the united kingdom, in such and the like manner as is directed by the 13th of Geo. iii. as to all justices of the peace, sheriffs' officers, constables, or other officer or officers of the peace in Ireland, as well

as in England and Scotland respectively.—And it shall be lawful for any judge to indorse any letters of second diligence issued in Scotland, for compelling the attendance of any witness or witnesses resident in England, Wales, or Ireland, upon any criminal trial in Scotland; and such letters shall, upon such indorsement, have the like force and effect as the same would have in Scotland, and shall entitle the bearer thereof to apprehend the witness or witnesses mentioned therein, and to convey such witness or witnesses to Scotland.

Cap. CLXXXVII. To revive and continue until the 1st of June, 1820, and to amend several Acts for the more effectual Prevention of Depredations on the River Thames and its Vicinity.

Cap. CLXXXVIII. For enabling his Majesty to raise the Sum of Three Millions for the Service of Great Britain.

Cap. CLXXXIX. To defray the Charge of the Pay, Clothing, and Contingent Expences of the disembodied Militia in Great Britain.

Cap. CXC. For appointing Commissioners for carrying into Execution an Act of this Session of Parliament for granting to his Majesty a Duty on Pensions and Offices in England.

ANNO QUINQUAGESIMO QUINTO, GEORGII III. REGIS.

Cap. I. An Act for the Encouragement and Reward of Petty Officers, Seamen, and Royal Marines, for long and faithful Service, and for the Consolidation of the Chest at Greenwich, with the Royal Hospital there.

Cap. II. For directing the Application of the Residuary Personal Estate of Anna Maria Reynolds, Spinster, bequeathed by her to the Use of the Sinking Fund.

Anna Maria Reynolds, late of Cleveland-row, in the parish of Saint James, Westminster, spinster, deceased, by her last will and testament made the third day of November, one thousand eight hundred and one, bequeathed the sum of thirty-four thousand and three pounds, thirteen shillings and two-pence stock in the three pounds per centum consolidated bank annuities, three thousand five hundred pounds stock in the five pounds per centum navy annuities, and three hundred pounds long annuities, towards paying off the national debt!

Cap. III. For continuing to his Majesty certain Duties on Malt, Sugar, Tobacco, and Snuff, in Great Britain; and on Pensions, Offices, and Personal Estates, in England; for the Service of the Year 1815.

Cap. IV. For raising the Sum of twelve millions five hundred thousand Pounds, by Exchequer Bills, for the Service of Great Britain, for the Year 1815.

Cap. V. To enable the Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury to issue Exchequer Bills, on the Credit of such Aids or Supplies as have been, or shall be, granted by Parliament for the Service of Great Britain, for the Year 1815.

Cap. VI. To continue, until the 25th day of March, 1816, an Act for suspending the Operation of an Act of the Seventeenth Year of his present Majesty, for restraining the Negotiation of Promissory Notes and Bills of Exchange under a limited Sum, in England.

Cap. VII. To repeal an Act of the last Session of Parliament, for granting Duties of Excise on certain Sorts of Glass made in Ireland, and for granting and allowing certain Countervailing Duties and Drawbacks in respect thereof.

Cap. VIII. To continue during the Continuance of the present Hostilities, and until Six Months after the Ratification of a Definitive Treaty of Peace, so much of an Act of the Thirty-fourth Year of his present Majesty, as permits the Importation into Great Britain and Ire-

land, in Neutral Vessels, from States in Amity with his Majesty, of certain Goods, Wares, and Merchandize.

Cap. IX. To continue, until the Expiration of Six Months after the Conclusion of the present Hostilities, an Act of the Forty-sixth Year of his present Ma-

jesty, for authorizing his Majesty in Council, to allow the Importation and Exportation of certain Goods and Commodities in Neutral Ships, into and from his Majesty's Territories in the West Indies, and Continent of South America.

VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL;

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.

•• Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.

DR. ROBINSON, of Ravenstonedale, has at length finished his long expected *Theological, Biblical, and Ecclesiastical Dictionary*. This work, which has cost the learned author many years of sedulous labour, corresponds, in its general design and execution, with the great work of Father CALMET; but it differs in being derived chiefly from the writings of English divines, and consequently may, in contradistinction to that Catholic work, be denominated, the PROTESTANT CALMET. It is also printed in a more economical form than Calmet's Dictionary, and therefore adapted, in its price, to the means of students and Christian families; while the variety and sound learning of its contents, give it claim to a place in the first libraries. Its form is that of Lempriere's, Watkins's, and Capper's Dictionaries; and it will be ready for publication in a few days.

Dr. AIKIN has made considerable progress in a new work, to be entitled, "Annals of the Reign of George III." and, from the known independence of his principles, a respectable history of this eventful period may be anticipated.

We are glad to find, that, in spite of his parliamentary and various professional duties, SIR JAMES MACKINTOSH continues to make progress in his projected History of England. How important it is to the due conservation of the constitution of England, that the public feeling, in regard to its origin, progress, and spirit, should be directed by such principles as those, which are acknowledged to belong to this elegant writer. The erroneous views propagated by time-serving historians, on these important topics, are even more pernicious to the public mind than absolute ignorance.

Dr. HUTTON, whose luminous Dictionary of the mathematical and philosophical Sciences has long been out of print, has nearly compleated a considerably enlarged edition, which will be MONTHLY MAG. No. 268.

published at Midsummer. We need not state to our learned readers that the first edition, as a body of mathematical knowledge, had no rival in any language; but, however great might have been its merit, the second edition will enjoy the advantages of nearly ten years' attention of the able, venerable, and still laborious author, and will of course include every discovery and new fact that has transpired among the European mathematicians since the first appearance of this work in 1796.

Miss HAMILTON will publish in the course of a few days, "Hints addressed to the Patrons and Directors of Schools," principally intended to shew that the benefits derived from the new modes of teaching may be increased by a partial adoption of the plan of Pestalozzi. To which are subjoined, Examples of Questions, calculated to excite and exercise the infant mind, on a plan analogous to that of the English Interrogative System exhibited in the elementary books of Goldsmith, Blair, Barrow, and Adair.

The White Doe of Rylstone, or the Fate of the Nortons; a Poem, by Mr. Wm. WORDSWORTH, is nearly ready for publication.

The Lives of Edward and John Phillips, nephews and pupils of Milton, including various particulars of the Literary and Political History of their Times, announced some time since, by Mr. GODWIN, will soon appear, in one volume, quarto, with Portraits.

The Speeches of the Right Honorable Charles James Fox, in the House of Commons, from his entrance into Parliament in 1768, to the Year 1806, with Memoirs, Introduction, &c. will soon appear, in six volumes, octavo.

THOMAS CAMPBELL, esq. author of the Pleasures of Hope, has in the press, in four post octavo volumes, Select Beauties of British Poetry, with Lives of the Poets, and Critical Dissertations.

The Hon. MOUNTSTUART ELPHINSTONE,

STONE, of the Hon. East India Company's service, Resident at the Court of Poona, and late Envoy to the King of Caubul, has announced an Account of the Kingdom of Caubul, and its dependencies in Persia, Tartary, and India; comprising a View of the Afghaun Nation, and a History of the Doorraunee Monarchy, with coloured plates of the Costume of the Country, and a map of the kingdom.

The interesting Travels of Ali Bey in Morocco, Tripoli, Cyprus, Egypt, Arabia, Syria, and Turkey, between the years 1803 and 1807, written by himself, will make two volumes, quarto, and be illustrated by about 100 plates.

It affords us much satisfaction to observe that the Duke of Kent has honoured the Literary Fund, by engaging to take the chair at their dinner on the fourth of May. It may be hoped that the circumstance will be a means of adding to the patronage of the fund, render it more effective, and enable it to enlarge its grants to distressed men of letters.

An Introduction to Entomology, or Elements of the Natural History of Insects, is announced, by the Rev. WM. KIRBY, B.A. F.L.S. author of "*Monographia Apum Angliæ*," and WM. SPENCE, esq. F.L.S. This work will comprise a full detail of all the most interesting facts relative to the manners and economy of insects; an account of all that is at present known relative to their anatomy and physiology; and a full explanation of the technical terms of the science, in which many improvements have been attempted.

An Introduction to the Study of Conchology, by SAMUEL BROOKES, esq. F.L.S. illustrated with coloured Plates, is nearly ready for publication, in a quarto volume; containing an explanation of the terms; a comparison of the systems of Linnæus, Lamarck, and others; and a description of all the genera of those authors, with some account of the animal inhabitants; accompanied with observations, calculated to facilitate an accurate acquaintance with that interesting branch of Natural History.

Mr. DONOVAN is preparing for the press, two distinct periodical works on the subject of British Fossils, the one elucidatory of the ENGLISH ANTEDILUVIAN ZOOLOGY, the other of the vegetable remains under the title of the ENGLISH ANTEDILUVIAN BOTANY. Of each work there will be two editions, the smaller in octavo, to correspond with his various publications on British Zoology,

the other in super royal. As Mr. Donovan is known to possess the finest collection of fossils in Europe, either public or in private hands, a series of publications of very unusual interest upon this subject may be confidently expected.

On the first of May will be published, Part I. in royal folio, of *Flora Londinensis*, containing a History of the Plants Indigenous to Great Britain, illustrated by figures of the natural size, and magnified dissections of the parts of fructification, originally written by the late WILLIAM CURTIS, and now enlarged and continued by GEORGE GRAVES, F.L.S.

We collect from the *Belfast Chronicle*, that Mr. JOSEPH LANCASTER, to whom the world is so deeply indebted for the introduction of a practical system of general education, has been lecturing with great effect and energy at Maynooth college, and in other parts of Ireland, where the Lancasterian system is in general favour, as a result of long experience in its beneficial effects. Among the recent, and perhaps the proudest, trophies of Mr. Lancaster, we may mention as a subject of genuine exultation, that the EMPEROR NAPOLEON has appointed a committee to introduce the Lancasterian system into all the departments of France, not as an eleemosynary arrangement, but as an integral branch of an enlightened and benevolent government, whose best security is the universal good intelligence of its population. To this fortunate circumstance, at once so honourable to Mr. Lancaster and to the imperial patron of his system, the world are chiefly indebted to the industry of the COUNT DE LA BORDE, who, during his late visit to London, made himself acquainted with the details of the system; and published a translation of Mr. Lancaster's works, illustrated by an account of his own observations on the system, as he witnessed its successful practice in England. The general education of the whole French people, will prove the severest blow that priestcraft and feudal slavery has received, since the invention of printing, and of course therefore is to be hailed as a glorious event by the true friends of the human race in all countries.

Independently of the preceding measure, which cannot fail to gratify the virtuous feelings of mankind, the march of philosophy has been greatly accelerated during the month, by two decrees of the French emperor, in one of which he took off the shackles which had been imposed by the Bourbons on the press; and,

and, in the other, *abolished the slave-trade!* We feel it impossible to restrain the expression of our gratification on these great and important triumphs over the bigotry of priests and statesmen, who hate the press as the organ of truth; and over the cupidity of colonists who have, for three centuries, sacrificed every principle of humanity to their avarice. Let it not, however, be forgotten, that France, in these arrangements, does but follow the example of England, and consequently our feeling ought to be limited to our satisfaction, that, without prejudice to us, another nation participates in our glory. If France outstrips us, it is in not limiting the free use of the press by the dangerous principle that truth on public subjects can be a libel, and in more accurately defining the power of judges when apportioning punishments. Would to God that there never may be any other rivalry between the two governments, than in trying which can most rapidly emancipate the minds and bodies of millions from ignorance and slavery!

The first Part is announced of *Naval Records*, consisting of a Series of Engravings from Original Designs by NICHOLAS POCOCK, esq. illustrative of the principal Engagements at Sea, since the commencement of the war with France in the year 1793; accompanied with a concise account of each Action, and a Sketch of the general Services of the British Navy during the two last Wars, by LIEUT. W. INNES POCOCK, R.N.

A new Review is announced under the title of *The Augustan Review*, or *Monthly Journal of Literature*, and will be published on the 1st of May. It is to be distinguished from other Reviews by being more miscellaneous, and by containing, beside the usual Analysis of Books, a General View of Public Affairs; with a Register and short Account of Inventions, Discoveries, and Improvements in Arts and Sciences.

Observations, Anecdotes, and Characters of Books and Men, by the late Rev. Joseph Spence, with Notes, by the late Edmund Malone, esq. and additional Illustrations, by the Rev. W. BELOE, will soon appear.

Those noblemen and gentlemen who are in possession of the first edition of BENTHAM'S *History of Ely Cathedral*, and who may be desirous of having the supplement to that work, (including the memoirs and portrait of the author, with additional plates,) now ready for the press, are requested to signify their in-

tention immediately to the publishers, at Norwich.

The expatriation of Napoleon to Elba, and the consequent ascendancy of an opposing dynasty in France, having diminished the worth of his numerous pictures and sculptures, several of them were brought on speculation to London; and during the winter, we have had no less than four exhibitions of this kind. Among them, we are called upon by their transcendent merit, to notice some pictures by DAVID, the prince of French painters, now on exhibition in Bedford-street. They consist of Napoleon in his closet, and ordinary costume; of Bonaparte on horseback, ascending Mount St. Bernard; and of portraits of the Pope Pius VII. and Cardinal Caprara. They merit the notice of connoisseurs, not less as *fac-similes* of those personages, than as fine specimens of the improved state of the arts in France. In chasteness of colouring, in spirit of design, and in correctness of drawing, they yield to no modern pictures of any school. There are also two superb pictures by the Lefebres, one representing Napoleon in his imperial robes, and an admirably painted picture; and the other in the uniform of the guard, in which the countenance is less urbane than in the others. Such exhibitions promised poor results while Napoleon was in Elba; but, since his restoration, their visitors have become very numerous.

Mr. G. J. GUTHRIE is preparing a work on *Gun-Shot Wounds of the Extremities*, requiring the different operations of amputation, with their after treatment, establishing the advantages of amputation on the field of battle, to the delay usually recommended; exhibiting the improvements introduced by military surgeons in the operations of amputation at the hip joint, shoulder joint, thigh, arm, leg, foot, and hand, during the Peninsular war.

One hundred copies are about to be reprinted, in ten volumes, of *CENSURA LITERARIA*, containing the Titles, Extracts, and Opinions of Old English Books, especially those which are Scarce, by SIR EGERTON BRYDGES, K.J.

The active part which the British empire has played in the late troubles of Europe, has drawn the curiosity of all foreigners towards these islands; and, in consequence, the continental press abounds in travels, tours, and visits to England. Among these, two have lately been translated and re-published; one at Edinburgh, in two volumes, illustrated with

with plates; and another in London, entitled "England at the Beginning of the Nineteenth Century; by M. De Levis, Duke and Peer of France." Both of them are deserving of notice, because they are less fulsome in their flattery, and more discriminating in their observations, than many similar works. M. De Levis, in particular, discusses various features of our constitution, and many points of our foreign-policy, especially in relation to France, with a degree of good sense which merits the consideration of British politicians.

A new mode of converting a parallel into a rotative motion, has been discovered by Mr. LESTER, engineer. By this means, all the effects of animal draught can be accomplished without that complexity of machinery which has hitherto prevented the successful application of steam in propelling carriages by land, and canal-boats by water. The invention is most simple in its nature, and will enable the inventor to propel carriages of every description, on every kind of road, and vessels of every bulk by water.

An Enquiry into the State of the British Navy, and the Constitution of the Admiralty Board; together with various reflections arising out of the late contest with America, is in the press.

There is at present in Mr. VALPY'S press, and nearly ready for publication, Exercises in Latin Prosody, or an Introduction to the Learning and Writing of Latin Verse.

Another instance has occurred of Hydrophobia in St. Bartholomew's Hospital. The patient was brought to the house, immediately after the accident, but the dog was not believed to be rabid, or the part bitten was so situated as to render amputation impracticable. At the end of about six weeks the symptoms appeared. Venesection was tried to a considerable extent, but without any advantage.

In the last Number of the Medical Journal, Mr. LIGNUM, of Manchester, reports a case in which six drachms of Mr. WANT'S tincture of colchicum cured a lady of such a fit of gout in a few hours, as usually confined her for three or four weeks.

Mr. EUSTACE is now in Italy, busily employed in collecting materials for an additional publication, which will throw light on the present state of that country.

Annual Gleanings of Wit and Humour, in Prose and Verse; consisting of a Selection of Anecdotes, Bon Mots, Epi-

grams, Enigmas, Epitaphs—with some Choice Receipts, Toasts, Sentiments, &c. chiefly gleaned from the numerous periodical works and journals of the day, with many Original Pieces.

A new edition of Mr. KETT'S valuable work on the Elements of General Knowledge, with corrections and additions, is in the press.

Dr. PINCKARD is preparing a new edition of his Notes on the West Indies, with considerable alterations and additions, in two volumes.

Scripture Biography, and a History of the Old and New Testaments; with an Account of the Manners and Customs of the Jews, and the Rise and Progress of Christianity, by Claude Fleury, is in the press.

Memoirs of the celebrated ABBE EDGEWORTH, containing Letters to the Abbe and his Brother from Louis 18th, are preparing for the press by one of his nearest surviving relations.

Memoirs of Oliver Cromwell and his Children, supposed to be written by himself, will appear in a short time.

We have made some trials of the *Antique Ornamental Paints*, lately invented at Bristol, and noticed in a late number, and we can warrant them to our readers as the most elegant, and at the same time as the cheapest, green paints which have been manufactured in England.

Display; a tale for Young People, by MISS JANE TAYLOR, one of the authors of Original Poems for Infant Minds, will be published in a few days.

Some Account of the late Rev. Thomas Robinson, M.A. Vicar of St. Mary's, Leicester; with a Selection of Original Letters, by the Rev. C. THOS. VAUGHAN, M.A. will appear early in May.

Proposals have been issued for publishing, by subscription, a Set of Twelve Views in the Islands of Mauritius and Bourbon, from original Drawings taken on the spot, by an Officer in the Army.

Mr. J. MURRAY proposes to publish, by subscription, Elements of Chemical Science, as applied to the Arts and Manufactures, and Natural Phenomena; which, while they are calculated to initiate the tyro in the principles of chemistry, the arrangement of the materials under a systematic form, and in a duodecimo size, will be a remembrancer of valuable truths, and a convenient manual of reference for the more enlightened.

Letters from a Medical Officer attached to the Army under the command of Field Marshal the Duke of Wellington, during

during the Campaigns of 1812, 1813, and 1814, addressed to a Friend in England, are printing, in one volume, octavo.

Mr. ROBERT JOHNSTON is preparing, *Travels through Russia, Poland, the Southern Shores of the Baltic, and along the track of Bonaparte's Campaigns in 1812-13*, to be illustrated by thirty coloured engravings. Nothing possessing the slightest claims to credence has yet appeared on this latter subject; if, therefore, Mr. Johnston's work should be written with any respect to truth, and not for the mere purpose of gratifying vulgar prejudices, it will be highly valuable.

SIR JAMES FELLOWES will speedily publish his Reports on the Pestilential Fever of Spain in 1800; with an Account of the Fatal Epidemic at Gibraltar, in 1804; and of the last two at Cadiz, in 1810 and 1812.

JAMES MOORE, esq. of the Royal College of Surgeons, has nearly finished for publication, the *History of the Small-Pox*.

Dr. RONALDS, of Coventry, is preparing a translation of the work of Cabanis on Certainty in Medicine.

Mr. J. DUNKIN is printing the *History and Antiquities of Bromley, in Kent*.

The fourth edition is preparing of Mr. SCOTT's *Lord of the Isles*, and a second of Mr. SURR's very popular *Novel of the Magic of Wealth*.

Mr. DUNCAN, author of the *Essay on Genius*, is printing a work on the Philosophy of Human Nature; containing a New Theory, intended to explain all Human Interests.

Mr. GRAINGER, surgeon, in Birmingham, will publish, in a few weeks, a work on a new mode of Opening the Bladder in certain Obstructions of the Urethra and Prostate Gland.

Mrs. IBBETSON, of Sherwood, whose original observations on the economy of vegetation we have frequently noticed, published, in the last number of Mr. Tilloch's *Journal*, an ingenious paper, proving that the embryos of the seeds are formed in the roots of plants, from which they ascend to the seed-vessel through the alburnum vessels. She says that it is the heart of the seed, constituting the embryo of the future plant, which is thus formed in the root and carried upwards. She conceives that the pollen ascends in like manner, passing only to the male flowers, while the balls or embryos ascend to the females; no balls being seen in male trees, and no pollen in female ones.

The Rev. JOHNSON GRANT has in the

press, a poem, called *Arabia*, with Notes; to which are added several smaller pieces.

Mr. EDMUND BOYCE will soon publish the *Belgian Traveller*, or a Guide through the United Netherlands.

A Translation of Bichat's *General Anatomy*, as applied to Physiology and Medicine, will appear in a few weeks.

Varieties of Life, or Conduct and Consequences, a Novel, in three volumes, by the author of *Sketches of Character*, will soon appear.

Shortly will be published, by Mr. CHRISTOPHER LEO, an Address to the Jews, in Answer to the Question, "Why are You become a Christian?"

Mr. SCORESBY, of Whitby, has announced a determination to visit the North Pole. The Greenland ships advance to $81\frac{1}{2}$ degrees, so that it may not be impracticable to travel over the ice a degree per day, and to go and return in eighteen or twenty days.

In addition to the means of impelling vessels in water by steam, Mr. J. W. BOSWELL, of Battersea, has published in the last *Repertory*, an ingenious method of impelling ships by the re-action of compressed air, expelled from the hinder part of the vessel, applicable to navigation on the open sea. The prodigious advantages of a propelling power at sea, in aid, or independent of wind and tide, must be evident on slight consideration.

There are six steam-packets at present plying on the river Clyde, two of which carry goods as well as passengers. They have been gradually increased in tonnage, as well as in the power of their engines; and still larger boats and more powerful engines are now constructing: among others, one of about 100 feet keel, and 17 feet beam, with an engine of 24 horses' power; and one of equal burthen, having an engine of 30 horses power. The voyage between Glasgow and Greenock, including stoppages at intermediate places, is commonly accomplished in from three to four hours, the vessels taking advantage of the tide as far as circumstances will permit: but, as they start at different hours from the same place, they are sometimes obliged to go part, or nearly the whole, of their course against the tide. The voyage has been accomplished in two hours and a quarter, the tide being favourable, but against a moderate breeze of contrary wind. The time which was allowed to the mail-coach to go between those towns, was three hours and a half; but, owing to extraordinary exertion, some of the

the coaches now run that distance in about two hours and a half. Travelling by land has consequently been nearly superseded; but the communication very greatly increased, owing to the cheapness and facility of the conveyance. Many days, in fine weather, from five hundred to six hundred have gone from Glasgow to Port-Glasgow and Greenock, and returned in the same day, one of the boats having been known to carry two hundred and forty-seven at one time. In summer, the pleasure of the voyage, and the beauty of the scenery, attract multitudes; and the bathing-places below Greenock have, in consequence of the easy passage, been crowded beyond any former example.

FRANCE.

The booksellers of Paris have been nearly ruined by the late changes of government. On the return of the Bourbons, some hundreds of works, emblazoning the actions of Napoleon and the epochs of the revolution, became of little more value than waste paper; and now, on the restoration of Napoleon, they count two hundred and seventy-eight volumes, and double the number of brochures, containing pretended Memoirs, Anecdotes, Campaigns, Annals, Characters, &c. &c., which are become too contemptible for circulation.

The freedom of the press begins already to exhibit itself as a practical benefit, a late *Moniteur* having set at nought all the ribaldry of hiring writers in foreign countries by stating, that it will give currency through France to any official documents which may be transmitted to it.

M. LE PERE, in a report to the Institute, states, that the low-water mark of the Mediterranean Sea is lower by eight metres and one-eighth, than the low-water mark of the Red Sea; he concludes, however, that a navigable communication is quite practicable.

A new root has been lately cultivated in France, called the *Dalthia*, which promises to add to our variety of table vegetables.

The embellishments of Paris have been resumed by Napoleon, who, it is reported, has already employed above ten thousand workmen on various buildings, begun or projected before his departure for Elba. The arts and literature, entirely stagnant under the Bourbons, will, it is to be hoped, recover under imperial patronage their wonted and desirable activity.

The following is a list of the newspapers, scientific journals, and miscellanies,

published at present in Paris. Most of them had their origin in the period of the revolution, and are conducted by men of considerable public distinction. The number appears large, and perhaps the extended liberty of the press may occasion others to start up; yet in London there are fifty several newspapers, four score monthly works; and, in other parts of Great Britain and Ireland, 200 several newspapers and journals:—

1. *Le Moniteur*.
2. *Journal des Debats*.
3. *Journal de Paris*.
4. *Gazette de France*.
5. *Journal des Arts, des Sciences, et de la Littérature*. Il paraît tous les 5 jours par cahiers de 24 pages; il est souvent accompagné de gravures et de musique.
6. *Mercur de France*. Tous les 15 jours un cahier de six feuilles.
7. *Le Mercure étranger* paraît à la fin de chaque mois.
8. *The Paris and London Chronicle*. Journal rédigé en Anglais, qui paraît le Mercredi et le Samedi de chaque semaine.
9. *Journal Royal*. Tous les jours.
10. *Journal de la Restauration*. Tous les jours.
11. *La Quotidienne*.
12. *Journal général de France*.
13. *Galignani's Messenger, or the Spirit of the English Journals*. Ce journal paraît trois fois par semaine; les Mardi, Jeudi et Samedi.
14. *Affiches, Annonces et Avis divers*, ou *Journal général de France*.
15. *Répertoire des Arts, des Sciences, de la Littérature, de l'Industrie et du Commerce*. Chaque mois un numero, auquel on a réuni l'Almanach météorologique.
16. *Le Réclamateur*.
17. *Journal du Commerce, de Politique et de Littérature*, qui paraît tous les jours.
18. *Prix courant général et raisonné des marchandises sur les principaux marchés du monde*. Cet important ouvrage est autorisé par les différens ministères.
19. *Jurisprudence Commerciale*, ou *Recueil de jugemens et arrêts rendus en matière de commerce de terre et de mer*, par les tribunaux de commerce, les cours royales, et la cour de cassation.
20. *Bulletin de la société d'encouragement pour l'industrie nationale*.
21. *Journal des Mines*.
22. *Prix courant des marchandises en gros*.
23. *Annales des Arts et Manufactures*.
24. *Prix courans des marchés et de la bourse de Londres*, publiés à Paris toutes les Semaines, sur deux feuilles in-folio.
25. *Bibliographie de la France*, ou *Journal de l'imprimerie et de la librairie*.
26. *Journal général de la littérature étrangère*, ou *Indicateur bibliographique et raisonné des livres nouveaux en tout genre*, cartes géographiques, estampes et œuvres de musique qui paraissent à l'étranger, classés par ordre des matières.
27. *Journal*

27. *Journal général de la Littérature de France, ou Indicateur bibliographique et raisonné des livres nouveaux en tout genre, estampes, cartes géographiques, etc. qui paraissent en France, classés par ordres des matières.*

28. *Journal de Médecine*, par J. J. Leroux, médecin.

29. *Journal général de Médecine, de Chirurgie et de Pharmacie, ou Recueil périodique de la Société de Médecine de Paris*, par Sedillot jeune.

30. *Gazette de Santé*, ouvrage périodique existant depuis quarante ans.

31. *La Gazette de Santé* paraît régulièrement les 1^{er}, 11^e et 21^e jours de chaque mois.

32. *Journal de Bibliographie médicale et de médecine pratique*, par une société de médecins.

33. *Bulletin de Pharmacie*, rédigé par MM. Parmentier, C. L. Cadet, P. F. G. Boullay, L. A. Planche, J. P. Boodet, J. J. Virey, J. Pelletier, membres de la société de pharmacie de Paris.

34. *Journal de Pharmacie*, rédige par les mêmes que le Bulletin.

35. *Annales chimiques de la société de Médecine de Montpellier*, rédigées par M. Baume.

36. *Bibliothèque médicale, ou Recueil périodique d'extraits des meilleurs ouvrages de médecine et de chirurgie, et Bulletin de la société de médecine de Paris*, par une société de médecins.

37. *Journal du Palais*, présentant la jurisprudence de la cour de cassation et des cours impériales de France.

38. *Annales de législation et de jurisprudence du notariat.*

39. *Recueil général des lois et des arrêts en matière civile, criminelle, commerciale et de droit public*, publié chaque mois en un cahier de dix feuilles.

40. *Journal des Audiences de la cour de cassation, ou Recueil des arrêts de cette cour*, publié chaque mois.

41. *Causes célèbres (Recueil des) et des arrêts qui les ont décidées*, rédigé par Maurice Mejan.

42. *Journal des Notaires.*

43. *Journal de l'Ecole royale polytechnique*, publié par le conseil d'administration de cet établissement.

44. *Correspondance sur l'Ecole royale polytechnique*, rédigée par M. Hachette, instituteur à l'école royale polytechnique.

45. *Journal des Acoués, ou Recueil général des lois, décrets décisions du conseil d'état et des ministres.*

46. *Bibliothèque des Pères de famille, et cours d'instruction particulière.*

47. *Le Dimanche, ou la Récréation des Enfants*, ouvrage périodique destiné à l'amusement de l'enfance et de la jeunesse des deux sexes.

48. *Journal d'Apollon (musique)* par Cherubini, Boyeldieu et L. Jadin, suivi et continué par différents auteurs.

49. *Journal des Troubadours, pour le chant, avec accompagnement de piano ou harpe*, rédige par Leln, et auxquels coopèrent les meilleurs auteurs.

50. *Journal de Guitare ou Lyre.*

51. *Journal d'Euterpe, ou nouveau journal de chant, avec accompagnement de piano ou harpe.*

52. *Journal des Amateurs (musique).*

53. *Collection périodique de musique sacrée.*

54. *Bibliothèque encyclopédique de musique.*

55. *Annales de l'Agriculture Française*, par MM. Tessier et Bosc.

56. *Journal d'Economie rurale et domestique, ou Bibliothèque des propriétaires ruraux.*

57. *Annales de Chimie.*

58. *Journal de Physique, de Chimie, d'Histoire naturelle et des Arts*, rédigé par J. C. Delametherie.

59. *Bibliothèque Physico-Economique*, instructive et amusante, à l'usage des villes et de la campagne.

60. *Magazin Encyclopédique, ou Journal des Sciences, des Lettres et des Arts*, par M. le chevalier Millin.

61. *Bulletin des Sciences*, par la société philomatique, composée de MM. Laplace, Berthollet, Thenard, Biot, Gay-Lussac, Humboldt.

62. *Annales du Musée de l'Ecole moderne des Beaux-Arts*, Recueil de gravures au trait, contenant la collection des tableaux et statues du Musée du Louvre.

63. *Les Annales du Musée.*

64. *Journal Anglais*, sous le titre de *Monthly Repertory of English Literature, or an impartial account of all the Books relative to Literature, Arts, Sciences, History, Bibliography, Agriculture, Commerce, Chemistry, Physics, Medicine, Theatrical Productions, List of new Publications, etc. chiefly copied from the Monthly Magazine.*

65. *Annales des Voyages, de la Géographie et de l'Histoire*, ou *Collection des Voyages nouveaux les plus estimés, traduits de toutes les langues Européennes.*

66. *Annales de Mathématique*, rédigées par M. Gergonne, professeur au lycée de Nîmes.

67. *Journal Militaire.*

68. *Journal des Dames et des Modes.*

69. *L'Epicurien Français, ou les Dîners du Caveau moderne.*

70. *Bibliothèque Britannique.*

GERMANY.

GÖETHE has published *Memoirs of his own life*, abounding in those interesting traits which may be expected from a man of so fine a genius. Three volumes of it have reached England, and are now on sale at the German booksellers. The entire work will merit translation, as a picture of German manners and literature.

REPORT

REPORT OF CHEMISTRY, NATURAL PHILOSOPHY, &c.

M. BOUILLON LA GRANGE has observed, that starch exposed to a slight torrefaction acquires the property of dissolving in cold water. Being desirous of examining this fact, and of studying the characters of torrefied starch, he remarked the following phenomena.

1. When starch is slightly torrefied until it is of a whitish-grey colour, on treating it afterwards with cold water, at several times, one-sixth part is actually dissolved. The solution is yellow, has an insipid taste, similar to that of gum; by evaporation there remains a mass of brownish yellow colour, which is brittle and diaphanous; its fracture is vitreous, it remains dry on coming in contact with the air, dissolves in cold still better than in boiling water, and yields a viscous liquid.

2. When starch is torrefied so far that it begins to exhale vapours, and passes to a yellow-brown, it dissolves in cold water, and leaves no residuum. This solution is of a much deeper brown, and much less viscous, than that of 1, but in other respects it has the same properties.—If we suppose that during the torrefaction of vegetable substances a part of their oxygen and hydrogen combines and forms water, or that a part of the oxygen and hydrogen being diffused in any manner whatever, the carbon becomes predominant, we must look upon torrefied starch, soluble in cold water, as a product containing more of carbon, and less of oxygen, than starch not torrefied. It appears very probable the starch contained in malt is, by the torrefaction of the malt, brought to a state of solubility in cold water; it is perhaps the reason that beer brewed from malt highly torrefied does not become acid so easily as when brewed from malt that has only been dried. If the saccharine substance of the malt be not in a great measure destroyed by the temperature which torrefies the starch, we should recommend to brewers to push the torrefaction of the malt until it is quite browned. The beer would then keep much better; indeed this principle is actually followed in some breweries; and the beer they furnish very rarely becomes acid; but it must be allowed that it is less gaseous and pleasant to the taste, which is owing to the saccharine principle being deteriorated by the high torrefaction of the malt, and by the fermentation of the decoction—beer of a pale colour, even that which keeps a long time, still contains a considerable quantity of starch. This starch renders it very nourishing, but it at the same time disposes it to become acid.

Mr. DONOVAN, secretary to the Kirwanian society in Dublin, has read a paper, in which he shews that the principles of galvanism and electricity are different, the former being more immediately connected with chemical affinity than the latter. There has always appeared something in the laws of these two phenomena, not strictly reconcilable to each other, though in other respects they accord so perfectly.

Dr. AYRTON PARIS, of Penzance, has established a geological society for the county of Cornwall, a district abounding in minerals, some of which are with difficulty met with in other parts of the world. Apartments have been provided at Penzance, which contain a collection of minerals already highly interesting; among the later additions are *rutilite*, lately discovered in the slate quarries at Tintagel; a *grey copper ore* from Crennis mine, the composition of which resembles the *sal-erz*, with the exception of lead. *Wood tin* from Trethurgy Moor, near St. Austel, in a matrix of shorl and quartz. *The triple sulphuret of antimony, lead and copper*, which has re-appeared at the antimony mine, near Port Isaac, after a lapse of twenty years. *Sulphate of barytes*, now found at Huel Unity, for the first time in Cornwall; and a large quantity of *stream gold*, presented by Sir Christopher Hawkins.

A new edition of the *Pharmacopœia Londinensis* is in great forwardness. The college has consulted some practical chemists on the occasion; we may therefore hope for a less imperfect production than the one now in use, the inaccuracies of which have been so severely animadverted upon.

Mr. BRANDE, in his present interesting course of Lectures on the History of Chemistry, states, that a single chaldron, or twelve sacks of Wall's End coals, will produce ten thousand cubical feet of gas, fit for illumination; and that every burner of an Argand lamp consumes between three and four cubical feet per hour.

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

THE political alarms of the month, and the desire to plunge Europe into a new war, to gratify the weakest prejudices, have deranged many well arranged plans which might have revived lost and valuable branches of trade. Is it not inconsistent to expect that a country which seems to have become the exciting soul of perpetual war, and

and whose chief business is to regulate the concerns of other nations, should continue the seat of prosperous commerce, or any of the arts of peace?

By an official return to the House of Lords, it appears that, in 1814, there were imported into Great Britain, from foreign countries, 921 thousand quarters of corn and grain, and from Ireland 645 thousand quarters; of which 779 thousand were wheat, 40 thousand barley, 43 thousand beans, and 689 thousand oats. The imports of meal and flour were 249 thousand, two-thirds from Ireland; and the exports 240 thousand to foreign countries.

The Coffee market maintains itself, the public sales being considerable. A partial depression has shewn itself for the lower qualities of Jamaica. East India Coffee, as also St. Domingo, of fine quality, is in demand for shipping. Of fine Jamaica and Dutch some purchases have been made at high prices.

A Treasury Order to take off all export duties on Sugars from and after the 5th inst. has had a favourable effect on the Sugar market, considerable business having been done at higher prices.

Rums have not been in demand, and have rather receded in prices.

The Cotton market continues to preserve an advantage from the extremely reduced stock, and prices are only prevented advancing by the prospect of an early supply from America. Cotton has been in fair demand for exportation and for the trade; but, owing to the extreme scarcity of many descriptions, and the total absence of others, the sales have been limited.

HEMP continues in request. In FLAX there is little business. The TALLOW market is dull, and prices are on the decline.

The limited quantity of TEA allowed to be exported, free of duty, to Guernsey is 10,000 lbs. to Jersey 31,250 lbs. and to Gibraltar and other places on the Continent of Europe, at which British Consuls are resident, and to Malta, Sicily, and likewise to Africa, is 200,000 lbs.

The abandonment of the intended additional duty on PORT WINE, the high prices in Portugal, and the rise in the Exchange, have compelled the Oporto shipping-houses to recal their circulars containing peace prices, urging that war prices may possibly be the consequence of the present aspect of affairs.

Prices of Merchandize, April 21, 1815.

	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
Cocoa, West India . . .	3 5 0	to	4 10 0 per cwt.
Coffee, West India, ordinary . . .	3 16 0	—	4 5 0 ditto.
—, —, —, fine . . .	5 6 0	—	5 15 0 ditto.
—, Mocha . . .	8 0 0	—	8 10 0 ditto.
Cotton, West India, common . . .	0 1 11	—	0 2 0 per lb.
—, Demerara . . .	0 1 10	—	0 2 0 ditto.
Currants . . .	4 15 0	—	5 0 0 per cwt.
Figs, Turkey . . .	3 18 0	—	0 0 0 ditto.
Flax, Riga . . .	91 0 0	—	0 0 0 per ton.
Hemp, Riga Rhine . . .	64 0 0	—	0 0 0 ditto.
Hops, new, Pockets . . .	5 12 0	—	9 12 0 per cwt.
—, —, Bags . . .	5 5 0	—	8 12 0 ditto.
Iron, British, Bars . . .	14 0 0	—	0 0 0 per ton.
—, —, Pigs . . .	8 0 0	—	9 0 0 ditto.
Oil, salad . . .	20 0 0	—	22 0 0 per jar.
—, Galipoli . . .	73 0 0	—	0 0 0 per ton.
Rags, Hamburgh . . .	2 5 0	—	2 6 0 per cwt.
—, Italian, fine . . .	3 12 0	—	0 0 0 ditto.
Raisins, bloom or jar, new . . .	6 6 0	—	0 0 0 per ton.
Rice, Carolina, new . . .	3 14 0	—	3 16 0 per cwt.
—, East India . . .	1 5 0	—	1 10 0 ditto.
Silk, China . . .	1 6 0	—	1 9 0 per lb.
—, Bengal, skein . . .	0 17 0	—	1 0 0 ditto.
Spices, Cinnamon . . .	0 14 0	—	0 16 0 ditto.
—, Cloves . . .	0 11 6	—	0 12 6 ditto.
—, Nutmegs . . .	0 17 0	—	1 0 0 per lb.
—, Pepper, black . . .	0 1 0	—	0 1 1½ ditto.
—, —, white . . .	0 3 10	—	0 4 0 ditto.
Spirits, Brandy, Cognac . . .	0 6 4	—	0 6 8 per gallon.
—, Geneva Hollands . . .	0 4 4	—	0 4 6 ditto.
—, Rum, Jamaica . . .	0 5 0	—	0 6 8 ditto.
Sugar, Jamaica, brown . . .	4 4 0	—	4 10 0 per cwt.
—, —, fine . . .	4 18 0	—	5 3 0 ditto.
—, East India . . .	2 12 0	—	3 18 0 ditto.
—, lump, fine . . .	6 19 0	—	7 2 0 ditto.

	L.	s.	d.	L.	s.	d.	
Tallow, town melted . . .	3	12	0	—	0	0	per cwt.
—, Russia, yellow . . .	3	19	0	—	0	0	ditto.
Tea, Bohea . . .	0	2	11½	—	0	3	per lb.
—, Hyson, fine . . .	0	6	4	—	0	0	ditto.
Wine, Madeira, old . . .	90	0	0	—	120	0	per pipe.
—, Port, old . . .	120	0	0	—	125	0	ditto.
—, Sherry . . .	110	0	0	—	120	0	per anm.

Prémiums of Insurance at New Lloyd's Coffee House.—Guernsey or Jersey, 2 gr.—Cork, Dublin, or Belfast, 2½ grs.—Hambro', 5l.—Madeira, 5l. ret. 2l. 10s.—Jamaica, 6l. ret. 5l.—Newfoundland, 12l. ret. 6l.—Southern Fishery, out and home, 20l.

Course of Exchange, April 21.—Amsterdam, 30 6B 2U.—Hamburgh, 28 2 2½U.—Paris, 20 20 2U.—Leghorn, 57½.—Lisbon, 71.—Dublin, 7½ per cent.

At Messrs. Wolfe and Co.'s Canal Office, No. 9, Change Alley, Cornhill; East-India DOCK shares fetch 132l. per share.—West India ditto, 150l.—Grand Junction CANAL 205l. per share.—East London WATER-WORKS, 64l.—Albion INSURANCE OFFICE 42l.—GAS LIGHT COMPANY, 9l. 10s. premium.

Gold in bars 5l. 6s. per oz.—New doubloons 5l. 1s.—Silver in bars 5s. 11½d.

The 3 per cent. consols on the 24th were 58½, 5 per cent. 86½.

ALPHABETICAL LIST of BANKRUPTCIES and DIVIDENDS, announced between the 20th of March, and the 20th of April, 1815, extracted from the London Gazettes.

BANKRUPTCIES. [This Month 1815.]

[The Solicitors' Names are between Parentheses.]

ABEL M. Suffolk, banker. (Kingsbury and co.
 ARNOT D. T. Holt. (G. and F. Moule
 AMES D. Jun. Thorpe, paper merchant. (Parkinson
 ABEL C. Suffolk, surgeon. (White and co.
 ANLEY J. Warwick. (Heydon and co.
 BELLEY J. Suffolk, carpenter. (Selby, London
 BOLSHAW J. Liverpool, plumber. (Clement's
 BRUNE J. H. and co. St. Mary Axe, merchants. (Eicke
 BENTLY RICHARD, Drury-lane, woollen-drapet. (Holt and co.
 BURTONSHAW J. Albion, miller. (Russen and son, London
 BROOKS N. Drury-lane, shoe-maker. (Mayhew and co.
 BRANDON W. Kent-street, Surry, hoop maker. (Fowler,
 London
 BONIFACE J. Southampton, chandler. (Champ
 BRATT C. Warrington, linen-draper. (Garth
 BULLING R. Deal, ditto (Charley, London
 CANDY J. Sten-Eaton, Somerset, baker. (King and co.
 London
 COOPER C. Buckingham grocer. (Gregson, London
 CUMMING and co. Little East Cheap, coffee dealers.
 (Waller and co.
 COPPLE E. Appleton, watch-maker. (Shepherd and co.
 London
 CLARE J. Southwark, broker. (Peter, London
 COKE P. Throgmorton-street, auctioneer. (Bleasdale
 and co.
 CROWLEY J. Westminster, tavern keeper. (Richardson and co.
 CLARK J. Old Brentford, butcher. (Toone, London
 CORNEY S. Hert's, corn-dealer. (Lee, London
 DOBSON J. Jun. Durham, linen manufacturer. (Newburn
 DOLE J. St. Mary-le-bone, builder. (Saunders
 BIKINS C. J. London, hatter. (Chester
 EDWARDS J. Radnor, draper. (Milne and co. London
 EAGLE W. W. and co. Whitechapel, soap manufacturers.
 (Vandercom and co.
 FLETCHER S. W. A. Kent, London, merchant. (Parther
 and co.
 GREAVES A. Cheap-side, merchant. (Weston and co.
 GILL S. Southwark, horse-dealer. (Benton
 GILBIE J. Suffolk, farmer. (Abbott, London
 GOSKMAN B. R. Princes street, printer. (Coates
 GIBB J. Liverpool, soft soap-manufacturer. (Orred and co.
 GURNEY T. Stanhope-street, coal merchant. (Williams
 HARRIS J. G. Bristol, cotton manufacturer. (Cooke
 HAWES W. Newington, coal-merchant. (Huffey, Holborn
 BILLIDGE FRANCIS, Manchester, innkeeper. (Heflop
 MYNE N. Plymouth, money scrivener. (Bozan
 HAUGHTON J. Liverpool, merchant. (Blackston, London
 HODGE S. Exeter, milliner. (Brotton
 HANNINGTON C. M. Primrose Hill, stationer. (Shearman
 MIX W. Royal Exchange, patent medicine vender. (Hum-
 phreys
 MOUSE W. Cleveland street, coach-maker. (Vincent
 HILL W. Kidderminster, hatter. (Mr. Bigg, London
 HIBBEL R. and Co. Millbay, Devon, builders. (Bozon
 IVINS S. Gloucester, wheelwright. (Davis
 JOHNSON P. North Sunderland, corn-factor. (Mounsey
 and Co. London
 — W. Leeds, innkeeper. (Speight
 JORDAN A. Wilts, victualler. (Fisher, London
 KELLY J. Windmill-street, merchant. (Mayhew and co.
 LEE A. C. and Co. Tower Royal, calenderers. (Hurst
 LAY J. S. Colchester, innkeeper. (Sparling
 LEVY A. M. Lemann-street, merchant. (Nind
 LEXAN J. Chiswell-street, habie-keeper. (Luckett
 LAYCOCK T. and J. Bradford, oil dealers. (Knight
 and Co. London
 LASE T. Godalming, butcher. (Harvey, London
 MAFAN H. and Co. brokers, Bow-lane. (Lee, Southwark

Marriott R. and J. Rochdale, cotton-spinners. (Shaw
 MARTIN J. Suffex, shopkeeper. (Palmer and Co. London
 MORRIS E. Montgomery, woollen-drapet. (Edmunds
 MORTON J. Strand, printer. (Sparkes, Brompton
 MARSHALL T. Blackwater, grocer. (Biggs
 NOYES, J. Wilts, coal-merchant. (Ward and Co.
 PALLMAN J. London, merchant. (Oakley and Co.
 PRENTICE J. Buckingham. (Shepherd and Co. London
 PALMER R. Epfom, wine-merchant. (Rogers and son,
 London
 PIERCE W. High Holborn, wax chandler. (Finnes, Hart-
 street
 PEARCE J. Bungay, grocer. (Kingsbury and Co.
 — Horningham, farmer. (Aldridge and son,
 London
 PARY JOHN ST. Martin, Worcester, hofier. (Welles and co.
 PARE W. Hackney, draper. (Bourdillon and co. London
 PLUMPTON T. Nicol's square, calenderer. (Jackson
 PAYNE T. Holloway, victualler. (Wadefon and co.
 London
 PILLEY M. Kingston upon Hull, tailor. (Cotworth
 PIGRAM J. Henham, shopkeeper. (Drew and son, London
 FELLOWE R. Falmouth, mercer. (Lowless and Co. London
 RUSHTON A. Birmingham, coach-maker. (Hurd, London
 ROWLAND C. Liverpool, inn-keeper. (Wheeler
 RATTRAY J. Chelsea, baker. (Ross, London
 ROBINSON T. and Co. Cornhill, merchants. (Crowder
 and co.
 ROTHWELL T. Fofdyke, wine-merchant. (Cope
 ROBERTS J. and Co. Whitechapel, sugar refiners. (Woods
 RUSSELL W. M. and Co. Great Eastcheap, provision brokers.
 (Knight and co.
 SMITH A. and co. Liverpool, merchants. (Whitley
 SYER RICHARD, High street, Poplar, timber-merchant.
 (Stratton and co. London
 SMITH RICHARD and co. Gun-street, silk-weavers. (James,
 Bucklersbury
 SHAW THOMAS, Radcliffe, provision factor. (Woolfe
 SANDERS S. Fleet-street, perfumer. (Eylert and co.
 SMYTH J. Maidstone, coal merchant. (Nelson, London
 SHARP C. and co. Romfey, cabinet-makers. (Marett
 SEARLE W. Cambridge, miller. (Isaacson, London
 SPARKES J. Hampton, coach-maker. (Lawledge, London
 STEPHENS J. Carmarthen, corn merchant. (Davies
 SHERBROOK T. Leeds, merchant. (Atkinson and co.
 STANSFIELD C. Whitechapel, pawnbroker. (Sheffield
 STRAMMERS W. Lidon, miller. (Frost and Co.
 SHEPPARD R. Somerset, clothier. (Meffiter
 TYE T. and co. Little Eastcheap, provision merchants.
 Blunt and co.
 —, cheesemonger. (Tomlinson and co.
 VIGNE P. Bath, jeweller. (Rowland and co. London
 WEATHERLY, J. and co. Alnwick, brewers. (Lambert
 and co.
 WAUGH J. St. Martin's-le Grand, chinaman. (Lindfay,
 Southwark
 WRIGHT C. Dowgate hill, wine merchant. (Wilshire
 and co.
 WATTS WILLIAM, Hertford, innkeeper. (Nash and co.
 WORTHINGTON S. Jun. Liverpool, corn merchant. (Griffiths
 and co.
 WEST J. W. Kent, carpenter. (Sandys
 WHEELHOUSE J. Wigan, Lancafer, cotton manufacturer.
 (Gaskell
 WARD W. Hampstead, cheesemonger. (Richardson and
 Co. London
 WATTS W. Bitteswell. (Palmer, Lutterworth
 WILLIAMS W. Carmarthen, shopkeeper. (Jones
 WOODWARD M. and co. Bankside, timber merchants.
 (Egan and co.
 WHITE J. S. Cirencester, ironmonger. (Bevis
 YOUNG P. and co. Wapping, rope and fall makers. (Oakley
 and co.

DIVIDENDS

DIVIDENDS.

Alban W. Eller
 Altham W. Tokenhouse-yard
 Abby E. Poultry
 Anderson D. Billiter lane
 Adams J. F. Rowland's row
 Allan W. Reading
 Brown W. Wood street
 Bamford W. Houndsditch
 Blidborough S. St. Ann
 Bowen W. Jermyn street
 Buchanan C. Woolwich
 Eym J. Broad street
 Barchard W. Bury street, Edmonton
 Banks J. Thomas street
 Blake J. Dover street
 Blake J. Bishopgate street
 Barnard W. Lloyd's Coffee house
 Bryant W. Garden court
 Burge J. Cattle Cary
 Brown T. Bristol
 Blackborough S. Leeds
 Cutbush H. and W. Maidstone
 Clements J. Wapping Wall
 Cooper J. Aylesbury street
 G. Stockport
 Cates W. Mincing lane
 Duke M. York
 Byer J. Bristol
 Dorer G. Bartholomew Close
 Day B. A. Aton

Edgar W. Maidstone
 Ellison J. North Shields
 Fowler R. Mortimer street
 Frazer H. Nightingale lane
 Gate J. Fleet street
 Gale J. New London street
 Harrison A. Parliament street
 Hornby J. Tottenham court-road
 High T. Samlesbury
 Haigh J. Marston
 Horn J. Portsea
 Hampshire G. Butt lane, Deptford
 Haydon N. King street
 Hetley W. Alwalton
 Jutson W. Warminster
 Jones C. J. Crosby Row
 Knapton R. Nicholas lane
 Lomnitz B. B. and Co. Fenchurch street
 Love T. Newport
 Lamb J. Kewington causeway
 Lawson J. Kingston upon Hull
 Laycock T. Minorities
 Lee J. and co. Bread street
 Ledger H. Jun. Spa road
 Laver J. Walthamstow
 Mathews P. Cophall court
 May T. Shepperton
 Meeres J. Kingland road
 Miller W. Bath

Niblett J. D. Fleet street
 Osborn, W. Aldgate, High street
 Phillips W. Brightelmstone
 Parker J. Deal
 Randall J. A. Maidstone
 Ruel H. J. C. Bridgefield
 Rodger J. Sheffield
 Robson G. George yard
 Smith W. Hopton, Suffolk
 Sinkins J. Hanway street
 Searle R. C. Sadron Walden
 Sturme J. Jun. Weymouth
 Spurrier J. Enfield-highway
 Smith W. and J. Whetstone
 Scott T. and co. St. Pancras
 Stokes W. Old Broad street
 Sanders J. Shoreditch
 Syme G. Vine street
 Thurlow W. sen. Swallow street
 Thompson F. sen. and co. Paternoster row
 Tully G. Bristol
 Tew H. Welckloft square
 Tayloy T. Paddington
 Welch R. and G. Liverpool
 Wright J. King street, Cheapside
 Walters J. Steudham
 Willshire G. Frome Selwood
 Wilson R. Friday street
 Young H. and Co. Colchester.

MONTHLY REPORT OF DISEASES IN N. W. LONDON; From March 24 to April 24, 1815.

THE metropolis not only continues free from epidemic disease, but is blessed by a greater share of salubrity than has been known for many seasons past. Desirous of being accurate on this point, I have instituted enquiries among such of my professional brethren as were capable of giving information, and their answers have uniformly been in concurrence with my own experience.

During the early part of this month, nothing occurred which deserves to be noticed in connection with atmospheric influence. About the 15th, after much fine and warm weather, it became suddenly very cold; a few cases of abdominal pains then came under my notice. In some, the complaint assumed the severer form of gastrodynia; in others, of colic, with constipation. In some, a diarrhoea, of a few hours' continuance, removed the symptoms altogether. Where constipation appeared to be the cause in two instances, great relief was obtained by repeated injections of warm water into the rectum; in neither of these cases could medicine be retained on the stomach, so that no benefit could be derived from them. About the same time several persons were attacked with catarrh. The nervous fever adverted to last month has, in a great measure, disappeared.

A case of shingles, (*Erysipelas Phlyctenodes*), in a young lady, was accompanied for several days by considerable distress, but was at length relieved by a mode of treatment I have almost invariably found successful, and which every individual has in his power to adopt. This disease is characterized by a succession of red patches, preceded and accompanied by considerable heat and soreness, and at length an eruption of vesicles, closely studded together. A vulgar opinion prevails, that the union of these patches in a circle round the body, is an indication of fatality, but, like many other popular notions, has no foundation in fact. The treatment to be pursued is, merely to puncture with a needle or lancet the vesicles, as they arise; and, simple as this recommendation may appear, it is an undoubted truth, that every distressing symptom is immediately removed by the evacuation of their contents. An aperient medicine may be given internally with advantage, but no external application should be employed, with the view of repelling the eruption.

11, North Crescent, Bedford-square.

JOHN WANT.

BOTANICAL REPORT.

WHETHER Botany is become less fashionable than it was a few years since, and has been in some measure superseded by the graver and more important studies of Astronomy, Chemistry, and Mineralogy, we will not venture to decide. But certain it is, that, of several periodical works, in what has been emphatically styled the *amiable* science, which for some years seemed to flourish, one has dropped off after another, till the botanist has had no monthly refreshment to expect, but from the perusal of the *Botanical Magazine* alone; in which we have as yet seen no symptoms of decline. It was not to be expected, however, that this work should long remain without some attempt being made to raise up a rival. Nor indeed do we think that it were to be wished, either

either for the sake of the science or even of the Magazine itself, that it should have been long left in the possession of the field. There was danger, if not of a want of spirit in the conduct of the work, which at least rivalry will be more likely to stir up than to damp, certainly of a falling off in the general concern that the botanical public take in what is brought forward as new or interesting in the science.

At length, however, a rival, and that of no ordinary kind has started up. The artist, who has gained such great reputation by the efforts of his pencil, exerted for so many years in delineating for the Botanical Magazine, has undertaken, in his own name, to bring forward a similar monthly publication, under the appellation of the BOTANICAL REGISTER.

Of this work, two numbers have already appeared. The drawings are upon the whole excellent. The labour of the artist, of course, has not been spared, and upon this account, perhaps, we think that some of them are not the happiest representations of nature that we have seen from the same pencil. In some instances, certainly, the modesty of nature has been not a little out-stepped, to produce a more picturesque effect. The plants figured in these numbers are, *JASMINUM Sambac*.—*GNIDIA oppositifolia*.—*CORRÆA virens*.—*CHRYSANTHEMUM indicum*: the yellow and white quilled varieties.—*WITSENIA maura*. We suspect that the flowers of this plant are not given at their fullest expansion, but, not having seen the living plant in bloom, we are not certain that this is the case. But we are well convinced that, except in the frutescent habit, there is very little generic affinity between this species and *WITSENIA corymbosa*.—*ERICA filamentosa*.—*COREOPSIS incisa*: so this plant is first titled; but, when the specific character comes to be given, it is called *volubilis*; an error we suppose to have arisen, from the printer's having dropt the word *incisa* and printed *volubilis* in italics, which was not intended. We should, however, have much preferred the latter name, *LIPARIA hirsuta*.

The second number contains, *IPOMÆA sanguinea*.—*ERIGERON glaucum*: an unrecorded species.—*ACHANIA mollis*. a.—*CAMELLIA Sasanqua*.—*PASSIFLORA laurifolia*.—*PASSIFLORA quadrangularis*.—*JASMINUM hirsutum*.

We cannot be mistaken in supposing that the letter-press of this work proceeds from the same pen that we have been long acquainted with in the Botanical Magazine, in those articles which are signed G. In one respect, however, we observe a considerable improvement; that, instead of giving long descriptions in the form of specific characters, the latter are compressed in a few words, and the descriptions follow printed in italics.

We regret that the form of this work is, in size, the same as the Botanical Magazine; had it been in quarto, it would have allowed of the display of many plants which an octavo plate is too limited to admit; and we should have thought would have been more likely to have found purchasers amongst the purchasers of the Magazine; a work now become so important to the science, on account of the great number of original drawings that it contains, that it will not be easily superseded by a new work upon a similar plan.

The BOTANICAL MAGAZINE, the last number of which completes the 41st volume, for the corresponding months contains *MATTHIOLA odoratissima*: of the Hortus Kewensis, i. e. the *CHEIRANTHUS odoratissimus* of Pallas and Willdenow; Mr. Brown having divided the genus *Cheiranthus*.—*OXALIS variabilis*. var. *rubra*.—*PROTEA formosa*.—*POLYGALA mixta*.—*POLYGALA stipulacea*.—*VERBESINA alata*.—*PROTEA latifolia*.—*PELARGONIUM radicans*.—*SPRENGELIA incarnata*.—*ERICA Lawsoni*.—*AZALEA calendulacea* var. *crocea*.—*HEDYSARUM bupleurifolium*.—*CAMPANULA punctata*.—*SILENE regia*, new. A species from the Mississippi.—*SWAINSONIA coronillifolia*.

With respect to the number of new, rare, or interesting plants contained in these rival publications, both seem to us to be about upon a par.

Whatever may actually be the case with respect to the fashion of the day, being more propitious or adverse to the study of Botany, we are happy to think that this new rivalry may have the effect of exciting a greater attention, among those persons, who, having much leisure, are desirous of devoting a part of their time to something more satisfactory to a sensible mind, than the ordinary idle frivolities of a fashionable life.

To the fair sex in particular, the science of Botany seems more than any other adapted to the gentleness of their nature, with which the love of flowers, with the study of their structure and history, appears to be every way congenial. Astronomy, which requires the aid of the higher parts of mathematics, and in its practical application is concerned chiefly with navigation, we beg pardon of Miss Bonnycastle, seems little suited to their general taste. Chemistry and Mineralogy are not sufficiently cleanly, and, in some instances, not only expose their lovely skins to indelible stains, but even the beauty of their features to mutilation. The Idalian groves are more suitable for the mode of Venus, than the subterraneous regions of Pluto.

AGRICULTURAL

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE spring sowing of corn, pulse, and seeds, may be deemed finished, with the exception of barley, upon lands where the superabundance of turnips remained so late as to retard the necessary culture for barley-sowing. Generally, the lent corn seed-season has been successful, notwithstanding some impediment in most counties from the rains of last month. In the north, an almost opposite state of the weather has rendered the present one of the earliest and best of seasons. Potato planting proceeds with diligence. All the crops upon the ground have the most luxuriant and promising appearance. The pastures, natural and artificial, are so forward, that stock, both beast and sheep, have been some time abroad, and hay and straw are in great plenty. The wheats are very forward and bulky in the grass, and, in consequence, will require the most favourable and genial season to bring them to perfection of seed. The great quantity of keep will encourage both the feeding and breeding of live stock, the price of which, with some exception, is declining in the markets. Store pigs and milch cows are dear, and find a ready sale. The fall of lambs has been satisfactory. Good horses only are saleable and make high prices. The wool trade is at a stand, prices somewhat reduced. On the whole, the agricultural state of the country, with respect to production, is apparently most prosperous.

Smithfield: Beef 4s. 8d. to 6s.—Mutton 5s. 4d. to 6s. 0d.—Veal 6s. to 7s.—Lamb 8s. to 10s.—Pork 5s. to 7s. 0d.—Bacon 7s. to 7s. 6d.—Irish ditto 6s. 2d.—Fat 5s. 6d.—Skins 25s. to 56s.—Potatoes 3l. to 6l. 10s.—Oil-cake 16l. 16s.

Corn Exchange: Wheat 40s. to 80s.—Barley 25s. to 33s.—Oats 16s. to 30s.—quartern loaf 12½d.—Hay 3l. to 5l. 10s.—Clover ditto 4l. to 7l. 10s.—Straw 1l. 10s. to 2l. 5s.—Coals in the pool from 42s. to 51s. 6d. per chaldron.—Fresh butter 2s. per pound.

Middlesex, April 24.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Barometer.

Highest 30.00. April 18-19. Wind East.
Lowest 28.90. March 24. — N.W.

Greatest variation in } 38 hundredths of an inch.
On the 4th the mercury was at 29.6, and at the same hour on the 5th, it was as high as 29.98.

Thermometer.

Highest 64°. Mar. 31. and April 1 and 13.
Wind S.E.
Lowest 28°. — 16. — East.

Greatest variation in } 12°. This variation occurred between the mornings of the 25th and 26th of March, on the former the mercury was at 46°, and on the latter it was at 34°.

The quantity of rain fallen since the last report of it, is only equal to about an inch and a half in depth.

The average height of the barometer is equal to 29.56; that of the thermometer is equal to 48°, which is not at all high for the season. Though the middle of many of the days during the month has been very warm, sometimes unpleasantly so, yet the mercury has, on several mornings, been as low or lower than the freezing point. The sudden change on the 13th, from heat to cold, attended in London with much thunder and lightning, was severely felt. It is difficult to say if any material damage was done to the fruit trees. The early potatoes, which were above the surface, and unprotected by straw or other light covering, are generally cut off. The same thing has occurred to many crops of radishes just springing from the ground.

The wind has chiefly blown from the north and easterly points of the horizon. The proportion of brilliant days to those on which there has been more or less rain, is as 16 to 12.

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS IN MARCH.

Containing official Papers and authentic Documents.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE attention of the country, since our last publication, has been absorbed by the warlike language, and the naval, military, and financial preparations of the ministry. Certain newspapers

have laboured incessantly, by frauds and falsehoods, to excite the passions of their readers in favour of war, and to mislead them, by exaggerated statements and expectations, in regard to its successful and speedy issue; while other papers, but we are

are sorry to say the smallest number, have ably and honestly exposed the little necessity and utility of a contest, and the dangers which may result from defeat. Prejudice and Passion having entered however into a compact with Pride and Power, it is in vain that Reason, Benevolence, and Truth, exert themselves to avert from the world the most disgraceful of scourges!

The impress service has been renewed for seamen, and the recruiting service for soldiers. All the disposable force has been shipped for Flanders, where the Duke of Wellington has taken the command, and a fleet has been dispatched to the Mediterranean. Eighteen millions also of floating Exchequer-bills have been funded, with a view to make room for further issues of that dangerous currency. The Income Tax is also to be renewed, notwithstanding the voice of the whole nation has so recently been raised against its inquisitorial, vexatious, and unconstitutional operation.

On the 6th instant the following message was presented to both Houses of Parliament:—

“The Prince Regent, acting in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, thinks it right to inform the House of Commons, that the events which have recently occurred in France, in direct contravention of the engagements concluded with the Allied Powers, at Paris, in the month of April last, and which threaten consequences highly dangerous to the tranquillity and independence of Europe, have induced his Royal Highness to give directions for the augmentation of his Majesty's land and sea forces.

“The Prince Regent has likewise deemed it incumbent upon him to lose no time in entering into communication with his Majesty's Allies, for the purpose of forming such a concert as may most effectually provide for the general and permanent security of Europe. The Prince Regent confidently relies on the support of the House of Lords in all measures necessary for the accomplishment of this important object.”

To this general pledge no opposition was made in the Lords; on the contrary, Lord Grenville spoke with great violence against the new government of France, and revived all the mischievous sophistry of 1793, when assumptions were taken for facts, and prejudices adduced as principles. In the Commons, Mr. BARING moved an amendment, recommending that “every endeavour should be exerted to preserve the blessings of peace,” which was negatived by 220 to 37. The other business of the Legislature, during the month, has related chiefly to ways

and means, and to questions on particular points connected with the foreign relations of the country. Mr. TIERNEY moved a committee of enquiry on the enormous expenditure of the Civil List, which has exceeded the grants by above half a million; and other discussions have taken place on the Army *Extraordinaries*, which have exceeded 24 millions. Mr. SERJEANT BEST has brought in a Bill to amend the Insolvent Debtor's Bill; and Mr. M. A. TAYLOR another to abolish the Punishment of the Pillory.

At the time we write, the apprehension of war is general, and we are sorry to say, that its questionable justice and necessity seem to be no security against its occurrence.

FRANCE.

In our last we were necessarily brief in our account of the unparalleled entry of Napoleon into France; but, as matter of record, we now give place to some of the details which appeared either in the *Moniteur* or in the government papers of this country.

On the 6th of March, five days from the debarkation, General Cambronne, with his small advanced guard of 40 men, met the advanced guard of a division of 6000 men coming from Grenoble to stop their march. All parley or communication was refused, as being forbidden. The advanced guard, however, fell back three leagues; Bonaparte repaired to the spot. He sent his orderly officer, chief of the squadron, Roul, to communicate the intelligence of his arrival, but was again answered by a prohibition. Under these circumstances, he alighted: the party opposed being about 800, of which was a battalion of the 5th of the line. He advanced, followed by his guard, shouldering their arms. He made himself recognised, presented himself to their bayonets, and said, “Soldiers, you have been told your emperor fears death: the first man who pleases is at liberty to plunge his bayonet into this bosom.” An unanimous cry “*Vive l'Empereur!*” was their answer. The 5th tore off the white, and with tears of enthusiasm they replaced the tricolor cockade. The guard and the soldiers embraced. This regiment had been under his command from his first campaign in Italy. At ten the same evening he entered Grenoble, amid the general acclamations of the garrison and the inhabitants.

On the 20th, at four in the morning, he entered Fontainebleau. He had with him 15,000 veteran troops: other flanking divisions were advancing to support him on the right and left of his line of march.

Early on the morning of the 21st, preparations were made on both sides. On that of the Bourbons, the rencounter was expected on the plains of Melun, where the national guard of 100,000 was drawn up, *en etages*, as the ground favoured the position,

position, in three lines: the intervals and the flanks armed with batteries; the centre occupying the road to Paris. The ground from Fontainebleau to Melun is a continued declivity, so that on emerging from the forest you have a clear view of the country in front; while, on the other hand, those below can easily discern whatever appears on the eminence.

An awful silence, broken only at times by peals of martial music, intended to confirm the loyalty of the troops, by repeating the royal airs, "*Henri Quatre*," and "*La Belle Gabrielle*;" or by the voice of the commanders and the march of divisions to their appointed ground, pervaded the king's army. All was anxious expectation; the chiefs, conscious that a moment would decide the fate of the Bourbon dynasty; and the troops perhaps secretly awed at the thought of meeting in hostility the man whom they had been accustomed to obey.

On the side of Fontainebleau, no sound as of an army rushing to battle was heard. If the enemy were advancing, his troops evidently moved in silence. Perhaps his heart had failed him, and he had retreated during the night.

At length, a light trampling of horses became audible. It approached. An open carriage, attended by a few hussars and dragoons, appeared on the skirts of the forest: it drove down the hills with the rapidity of lightning; it reached the advanced posts—"Long live the Emperor!" burst from the astonished soldiery. "Napoleon—Napoleon the Great!" spread from rank to rank; for, bare-headed, Bertrand seated at his right, and Drouet at his left, Napoleon continued his course; now waving his hand, now opening his arms to the soldiers, whom he called, "his friends, his companions in arms; whose honour, whose glories, whose country, he now came to restore." At these words, and at the voice and the sight of him who uttered them, the commanders in chief appointed to oppose him lost all command, all authority, all power, and took flight; thousands rushed on his passage; acclamations rent the air. At that moment his own guard descended; the imperial march was sounded; the eagles once more displayed; and those whose deadly weapons were to have been aimed at each other's life, embraced as brothers, and joined in the universal shout.

In the midst of these gratulations, Napoleon passed through the whole of the royal army, placed himself at its head, and pursued his course to Paris. The population of the villages flocked around him; the inhabitants of that city came forth to meet him; and thus, at the head of 200,000 persons, the army and the people, he re-entered the capital, and re-ascended the throne.

On the 21st of March, Napoleon entered Paris. Louis and his household

departed on the previous day for Abbeville, to embark for England; but this measure was rendered impracticable by the tempestuous state of the weather, he then proceeded first to Lisle, and thence to Ostend and Ghent. The Duchess D'Angouleme was at Bourdeaux, where the same interest which led to the surrender of that city to the English last year espoused her cause, and made a shew of vigorous resistance. On the approach, however, of General Clausel from the Emperor, a division arose among the inhabitants; and, after some bloodshed, the Duchess, who had acted the part of a heroine, fled and embarked for Spain. Her husband was less fortunate; for, after having collected some partizans, and held possession for several days of two or three southern departments, he was, on the 6th, surrounded by the Emperor's troops and obliged to surrender, with liberty to embark at Cette, first giving a pledge that he would restore the crown jewels and regalia which had been taken away by Louis. The Duke of Bourbon made an effort to raise the country on the banks of the Loire, but in vain; for, on the 16th, Napoleon caused discharges of artillery to take place at Paris and along the frontiers, to celebrate the establishment of his authority throughout France.

Since his return he has been daily occupied in receiving addresses from all the departments, cities, and authorities, and in re-organizing the municipal government of the empire. Great energy likewise has been exerted in placing the army on a war footing, indicated by reviews of troops, which have been successively marched towards the frontiers. A commission likewise has been engaged in drawing up the plan of a free constitution, which is to be submitted to an assembly of 20,000 representatives of the whole people, after the ancient manner of the Gauls and Franks, anterior to the age of Clovis, in the *Champ de Mai*. The details of this new constitution had not reached England when this article was put to press; but, judging from one feature *that all mayors and justices of the peace are to be elected by the people*, it will evidently be exceeded in the spirit of freedom by no constitution in the world.

On the 16th a review took place of 48 battalions of the National Guard of Paris, the whole of which force, throughout France, is estimated in the *Moniteur* at above two millions of men, and the regular army at above 500,000. Of the National

National Guards, 230,000 are to be employed as garrisons in eighty fortresses.

From among the multitude of official documents with which the journals have abounded through the month, we have selected the following:

Letter written by the Emperor to the Sovereigns of Europe, most of which were stopt at their respective Frontiers, and returned unopened.

"Paris, April 4, 1815.

SIRE, MY BROTHER,—You have no doubt learnt in the course of the last month my return to France, my entrance into Paris, and the departure of the family of the Bourbons. The true nature of those events must now be made known to your Majesty. They are the results of an irresistible power, the results of the unanimous wish of a great nation, which knows its duties and its rights. The dynasty which force had given to the French people, was not fitted for it: the Bourbons neither associated with the national sentiments nor manners—France has therefore separated herself from them: her voice called for a liberator: the hopes which induced me to make the greatest sacrifices for her, have been deceived: I came; and from the spot where I first set my foot, the love of my people has borne me into the heart of my capital.

The first wish of my heart is to repay so much affection by the maintenance of an honourable peace. The restoration of the imperial throne was necessary for the happiness of the French people. It is my sincerest desire to render it at the same time subservient to the maintainance of the repose of Europe. Enough of glory has shone by turns on the colours of the various nations. The vicissitudes of fortune have often enough occasioned great reverses, followed by great success.

A more brilliant arena is now opened to sovereigns, and I am the first to descend into it. After having presented to the world the spectacle of great battles, it will now be more delightful to know no other rivalry in future but that resulting from the advantages of peace, and no other struggle but the sacred one of felicity for our people.

France has been pleased to proclaim with candour this noble object of her unanimous wish. Jealous of her independence, the invariable principle of her policy will be the most rigid aspect for the independence of other nations. If such then, as I trust they are, are the personal sentiments of your Majesty, general tranquillity is secured for a long time to come, and justice seated on the confines of the various states, will, of herself, be sufficient to guard the frontiers.

I am, &c. &c.

Report of the Council of State in regard to the Foreign Relations of the Empire.

The presidents of the sections of the council of state, in consequence of the reference which has been made to them, have examined the declaration of the 13th of March, the report of the minister of general police, and the pieces thereto joined.

The declaration is in form so unusual, conceived in terms so singular, and expresses ideas so anti-social, that the committee has been induced to regard it as one of those fabricated productions by which contemptible men seek to mislead the mind, and to deceive public opinion.

But the verification of the ministers made at Metz, and the interrogatories of the couriers, has left no doubt as to the transmission of this declaration, by the members of the French legation at Vienna, and it ought consequently to be considered as adopted and signed by them.

Under this point of view, the committee have thought it their duty to examine this document, which has no model in the annals of diplomacy; and by which Frenchmen invested with a most respectable public character, commence with a species of outlawry, or, to speak more clearly, with a provocation to assassinate the Emperor Napoleon.

We agree with the minister of police, that this declaration is the work of the French plenipotentiaries, because those of Austria, England, and Russia, could not sign an act which the sovereigns and the people to which they belong would hasten to disavow.

And besides, the plenipotentiaries who for the most part had joined in the treaty of Paris, know that Napoleon has been recognized in it as preserving the title of Emperor, and as sovereign of the Isle of Elba; they should have designated him by these titles, and not departed from the respectful form which they impose.

They should have perceived that by the law of nations, the Prince who in the extent or populousness of his states is least powerful, enjoys as to his civil and political character the rights that belong to a Sovereign Prince equally with the most powerful monarch; and Napoleon, recognized under the title of Emperor, and in quality of Sovereign Prince by all the powers, was not more than any other amenable to the bar of the congress of Vienna.

The oversight of these principles, which we cannot suppose in plenipotentiaries who weigh the rights of nations with reflection, is not at all surprising when manifested by some French ministers, whose conscience reproach them with more than one treason, whose fear has produced anger in their bosoms, and whose remorse deprives them of reason.

These persons might risk the fabrication

tion, the publication of a piece such as the pretended declaration of March 13, in hopes of stopping the progress of Napoleon, and abusing the French people as to the true sentiments of foreign powers. But they cannot judge, as these powers do, of the merit of a nation which they have mistaken, betrayed, and given up to the arms of the foreigner.

This brave and generous nation revolts against every thing which bears the name of baseness and oppression: its affections rise when the object of them is menaced or attacked by a glaring injustice; and the assassination which the first phrases of the declaration of the 13th of March excite, will find no arm to perform it among the twenty-five millions of French, of whom the majority has followed, guarded, protected Napoleon, from the Mediterranean to the Capital, nor among the eighteen millions of Italians, the six millions of Belgese, or the inhabitants of the banks of the Rhine, and the numerous population of Germany, who, at this solemn conjuncture, have uttered his name with respectful recollections, nor in the bosom of the indignant English nation, whose honourable feelings disavow the language which has boldly been attributed to the Sovereigns.

The people of Europe are enlightened; they judge of the rights of Napoleon, the rights of the allied Princes, and those of the Bourbons.

They know that the convention of Fontainebleau is a convention among Sovereigns; its violation the entry of Napoleon on the French territory could not, like every infraction of diplomatic act, like every hostile invasion, bring on but an ordinary war, of which the result could not be as to the person, but to be conquered or conqueror, free or prisoners of war; as to possessions, but to preserve them or lose them, to increase them or diminish them; and that any thought, any threat, any attempt against the life of a Prince at war with another, is a thing unheard of in the history of the nations and cabinets of Europe.

By the violence, by the anger, by the neglect of principles which characterise the declaration of March 13, we recognize the envoys of the same Prince—the organs of the same counsels which by the ordinance of the 9th of March, also placed Napoleon out of the protection of the law, called up against him the daggers of assassins, and promised a reward to those who should bring in his head.

And, mean time, what has Napoleon done? He has honoured by his security the men of all nations who were insulted by the infamous mission on which it was wished to employ them; he showed himself moderate, generous, and a protector even to those who had devoted his head to death.

When he spoke to General Excelmans,

marching towards the column which followed near upon Louis Stanislaus Xavier, to the General Count d'Erlon, who was to receive him in Lille, to General Clausel, who went to Bordeaux, where the Duchess of Angouleme was, to General Gronchy, who marched to suppress the troubles excited by the Duke of Angouleme,—every where, in short, orders were given by the Emperor that persons should be respected, put in safety against any attack, danger, or violence, in their progress on the French territory, and to the moment when they should leave it.

Nations and posterity will judge on what side at this great conjuncture, has been shown respect for the rights of people and sovereigns, for the rules of war, the principles of civilization, the maxims of religious and civil law. They will pronounce between Napoleon and the house of Bourbon.

If, after having examined the pretended declaration of the congress under this first aspect, it is discussed in its relations with diplomatic conventions, with the treaty of Fontainebleau of April 11, ratified by the French government, it will be found that no violation is imputable, but to those who reproach Napoleon with it.

The treaty of Fontainebleau has been violated by the Allied powers, and by the house of Bourbon, in what respects the Emperor Napoleon and his family, and in what respects the interests and the rights of the French nation.

1. The Empress Maria Louisa and her son where to obtain passports, and an escort, to repair to the Emperor; but, far from performing their promise, the husband and wife, father and son, were separated under painful circumstances, when the firmest mind has occasion to seek consolation and support in family and domestic affections.

2. The security of Napoleon, of his imperial family and their suite, was guaranteed (Art. 14 of the Treaty) by all the powers; yet bands of assassins were organized in France under the eyes of the French government, and even by its orders, as will soon be proved by the solemn proceedings against Sieur Demonbrenil, for attacking the emperor, his brothers, and their wives. In default of the success hoped for from this first branch of the plot, an insurrection was prepared at Orgon, on the emperor's route, in order that an attempt might be made on his life by some brigands. The Sieur Brulart, an associate of Georges, had been sent as governor to Corsica, in order to prepare and make sure of the crime; and, in fact, several detached assassins have attempted, in the Isle of Elba, to gain, by the murder of the emperor, the base reward which was promised them.

3. The Duchies of Parma and Placentia

tia were given in full property to Maria Louisa, for herself, her son, and their descendants. After a long refusal to put her in possession, the injustice was completed by a complete spoliation, under the illusory pretext of an exchange, without valuation, proposition or sovereignty, and without her consent. And the documents in the office of foreign affairs prove that it was on the solicitations, and by intrigues, of the Prince of Benevente, that Maria Louisa and her son were despoiled.

4. Eugene, the adopted son of Napoleon, was to have obtained a suitable establishment out of France, but he has had nothing.

5. The emperor has stipulated for the army the preservation of their rewards, given them on Monte Napoleon. He had reserved to himself, first, to recompense his faithful followers. Every thing has been taken away, but reserved by the ministers of the Bourbons. M. Bresson, an agent from the army, was dispatched to Vienna to assert their claims, but in vain.

6. The preservation of the property, moveable and immoveable, belonging to the emperor's family, was provided for, but all was robbed—in France by commissioned brigands, in Italy by the violence of the military chiefs.

7. Napoleon was to have received two millions, and his family 2,500,000 francs per annum. The French government has constantly refused to discharge its engagements, and Napoleon would have soon been obliged to disband his faithful guards for want of the means of paying them, had he not found an honourable resource in the conduct of some bankers and merchants of Genoa and Italy, who advanced twelve millions, which they had offered to him.

8. In fine, it was not without a cause that it was desirable by every means to remove from Napoleon the companions of his glory, unshaken sureties of his safety and of his existence.—The Island of Elba was assigned to him in perpetuity, but the resolution of robbing him of it was at the instigation of the Bourbons, fixed upon by the Congress. Had not Providence prevented it, Europe would have seen an attempt made on the person and liberty of Napoleon, left hereafter at the mercy of his enemies, and transported, far from his friends and followers, either to St. Lucie, or St. Helena, which had been pointed out as his prison.

And when the Allied powers, yielding to the imprudent wishes, to the cruel instigations of the house of Bourbon, condescended to violate the solemn contract on the faith of which Napoleon liberated the French nation from its oaths; when he himself and all the members of his family saw themselves menaced, attacked in their persons, in their properties, in their affections, in all the rights stipulated in their fa-

vour as Princes, in those even secured by the laws to private citizens—what was Napoleon to do?

Was he, after enduring so many offences, supporting so many acts of injustice, to consent to the complete violation of the engagements entered into with him, and resigning himself personally to the fate prepared for him, to abandon also his spouse, his son, his family, his faithful servants, to their frightful destiny?

Such a resolution seems beyond the endurance of human nature; and yet Napoleon would have embraced it, if the peace and happiness of France had been the price of this new sacrifice. He would have devoted himself for the French people, from whom, as he will declare in the face of Europe, it is his glory to hold every thing, whose good shall be the object of all his endeavour, and to whom alone he will be answerable for his actions and devote his life.

It was for France alone, and that it might avoid the evils of an intestine war, that he abdicated the Crown in 1814. He restored to the French people the rights which he held from them; he left them at liberty to seek a new master, and to found their liberty and their happiness on institutions for the protection of both.

He hoped for the nation the preservation of all that it had acquired in twenty-five years of combats and glory, the exercise of its sovereignty in the choice of a dynasty, and in the stipulations of the conditions on which that dynasty would be called to reign.

He expected from the new government the respect for the glory of the armies, the rights of the brave, the guarantee of all the new interests, of those interests which have been in existence and supported for nearly half a century, resulting from all the political and civil laws, observed and revered during that time, because they are identified with the manners, the habits, and the wants of the nation.

Far from this, every idea of the sovereignty of the people was set aside.

The principle on which the whole political and moral legislation has rested since the revolution, has equally been set aside.

France has been treated by the Bourbons as a revolted country, reconquered by the arms of its ancient masters, and subjected of new to a feudal domination.

Louis Stanislaus Xavier has misunderstood the treaty which alone rendered the throne of France vacant, and the abdication of which alone entitled him to ascend it.

He pretended to have reigned nineteen years; insulting in this manner the governments established since that time, the people who consecrated them by their suffrages, the army which defended them, and even the sovereigns who acknowledged them in their numerous treaties.

A charter

A charter drawn up by the senate, imperfect as it was, has been consigned to oblivion.

They imposed on France a pretended constitutional law, as easy to be eluded as to be revoked, and in the form of simple royal ordonnances, without consulting the nation, without even listening to those illegal bodies, the phantoms of the national representation.

And, as the Bourbons have issued ordonnances without rights, and promises without any guarantee, they have eluded them without sincerity, and executed them without fidelity.

The violation of that pretended charter was restrained only by the timidity of the government; the extent of the abuse of authority was only limited by its weakness.

The dislocation of the army, the dispersion of its officers, the exile of several, the degradation of the soldiers, the suppression of their endowments, the depriving them of their pay or their pensions, the reduction of the allowances to the legion of honour, the spoil of their honours, the pre-eminence of the decorations of the feudal monarchy, the contempt for the citizens, designated of new under the name of the *Tiers etat*, the spoliation prepared and already commenced of the purchasers of national estates, the actual depreciation of the value of those which were brought to the market, the reinstatement of feudality into its titles, its privileges, its available rights, the re-establishment of ultramontane principles, the abolition of the liberties of the Gallican Church, the annihilation of the concordat, the re-establishment of tithes, the reviving intolerance of an exclusive worship, the domination of a handful of nobles over a people accustomed to equality—this is what the Bourbons have done or wished to do for France.

It was under such circumstances that the emperor Napoleon quitted the island of Elba; such are the motives of the determination taken by him, and not the consideration of his personal interests, which weigh little with him, compared to the interests of the nation to whom he has consecrated his existence.

He has not carried war into the bosom of France; he has, on the contrary, extinguished the war which the proprietors of national estates, forming four-fifths of the French proprietors, would have been forced to carry on with their spoliators; the war which the citizens, oppressed, degraded, and humiliated by the nobles, would have been forced to declare against their oppressors; the war which the Protestants, Jews, and men of different religious professions would have been forced to maintain against their persecutors.

He has come to deliver France, and as a deliverer he has been every where received.

He arrived almost alone; he advanced

for 220 leagues without obstacles, without combats, and has resumed, without resistance, in the midst of the capital and of the acclamations of the immense majority of the citizens, the throne abdicated by the Bourbons, who, in the army, in their household, in the national guards, in the people, could not arm a single person to endeavour to maintain them in it.

And now replaced at the head of the nation which had thrice already made choice of him, and which has a fourth time designated him by the reception which it has given him, in his rapid and triumphant march and arrival; what does Napoleon wish from this nation—by which, and for the interest of which, he wishes to reign?

What the French people wishes—the independence of France, internal peace, peace with all nations, the execution of the treaty of Paris of the 30th May, 1814.

What is the change, then, which has taken place in the state of Europe, and in the hope of repose which was promised to it? What voice is raised to demand assistance, which, according to the declaration, ought only to be given when called for?

Nothing has been changed: if the Allied Powers return, as it is expected they will do, to just and moderate sentiments; if they acknowledge that the existence of France in a respectable and independent state, as far from conquering as from being conquered, from dominating as from being subjugated, is necessary to the balance of great kingdoms, and to the guarantee of small states.

Nothing has been changed: if respecting the rights of a great nation which wishes to respect the rights of all others, which, high minded and generous, has been lowered but never degraded, they allow it to retake a monarch, and give itself a constitution and laws suitable to its manners, its interests, its habits, and its new wants.

Nothing has been changed: if they do not endeavour to constrain France to submit again to a dynasty which she dislikes, to the feudal chains which she has thrown off, to the seignorial or ecclesiastical prostrations from which she has liberated herself; if they do not wish to impose laws on her, to interfere with her internal affairs, to assign a form of government to her, to give masters to her to satisfy the pleasure or the passions of her neighbours.

Nothing has been changed: if, when France is occupied with preparing the new social pact which shall guarantee the liberty of her citizens, the triumph of the generous ideas which prevail in Europe, and which can no longer be suppressed, they do not force her to withdraw herself for hostilities from those pacific thoughts and means of internal prosperity, to which the people and the chief wish to consecrate themselves in a happy accordance.

Nothing has been changed: if, when the French nation only demands to remain

at peace with all Europe, an unjust coalition does not force it to defend, as it did in 1792, its will and its rights, and its independence, and the Sovereign of its choice.

Particulars of Napoleon's Retreat in Elba.

The days of the emperor passed away in the most pleasant occupations. Often he rose before day, employed himself for three hours, till seven or eight o'clock, then took some repose; then he went out and visited all the works; almost always he was in the middle of his workmen, who reckoned among them many soldiers of the guard.

Often after breakfast he reviewed his little army. He required the greatest regularity in their exercises and manœuvres, and caused the strictest discipline to be observed.

After the review, he mounted his horse for his morning rides. Among his principal officers were distinguished Marshal Bertrand and General Drouet, who scarcely ever quitted him. On his way his majesty gave audience to all those whom he met. All those who were admitted to his table were received by him with frankness, cordiality, and perfect ease. The emperor appeared to have found the secret, without losing any of his dignity, of becoming a simple individual among individuals; and around him the conversation had all the liberty and all the careless freedom which can be enjoyed at the table d'hôte. The evenings were dedicated to family parties. Among the persons of the city who were most usually received, were found the mayor of Porto Ferrajo, the governor of the island, the chamberlain Vantini.

When the emperor received the visit of any stranger, which frequently happened, he entertained him with grace and familiarity. He conversed with philosophers and savans, of the Institute of the Royal Academy of London, and also of the discoveries made in our times in the profound sciences, in chemistry, galvanism, electricity. He congratulated the rich English landholders on the progress of their agriculture and the liberality of their country's laws; in fine, he talked with the military of the historical memoirs which he was writing of his campaigns. Some merchants of different countries disembarked one day while the emperor was at the port: he asked them what they came to see. "To see the country, to see the mines." "Why," said he to them, smiling, "why not at once avow that it is myself whom you come to see? Well, here I am."

Amongst the strangers who frequented the island of Elba, the English, in particular, appeared to attach the greatest value to seeing and hearing him. Often were they seen on the road from Porto Ferrajo to St. Martin, waiting for his majesty for five or six hours, and after seeing him they embarked immediately.

Others stopped, in the first instance, at

Ajaccio, visited the house where his majesty was born, uncovered themselves with a feeling of respect before the portrait of him whom they looked upon as a great man, and carried away on their departure a fragment of stone or brick taken from the house, which recalled all that the history of the age will offer most remarkable to posterity.

Lord Bentinck, Lord Douglas, and a great number of other English lords, were admitted, courted, and, as it were, treated with fêtes by his majesty: all carried back with them the most interesting recollections of the reception they had met with.

One of them, one evening, accompanied his majesty, who after dinner was visiting on foot the works of Porto Ferrajo. The emperor met the grand marshal, who was coming from the port, and going towards the palace, with papers under his arm. "Are they the French journals?" "Yes, sire." "Am I well cut up?" "No, sire, there is no mention of your majesty to-day." "Come, we shall have it to-morrow; it is an intermitting fever, but the fits will pass away."

The emperor amused himself with discoursing with his grenadiers. Like all old soldiers, they appeared never to be perfectly contented; and by one of those expressions, which shew to the soldier the affection which is borne to him better than the finest phrases, he called them his *grumblers*.

One day, towards the latter times, "Well, grumbler," said he to one of them, "you are moped." "No, sire, but I am not amused too much always." "You are wrong; you must take time as it comes, and get rid of it by jingling your money in your pocket, and humming a tune; this will not last for ever."

The number of works begun and finished in the space of ten months, is inconceivable. Not far from the castle a long-neglected barrack became, when embellished by him, by turns, a hall for receiving company, a ball-room, or a theatre; and the officers of the guard, and the ladies of honour of the princesses, there once performed *les Fausses Infidélités*, and *les Folles Amoureuses*.

His majesty caused several roads to be made fit for carriages. All these roads were planted with trees; as they are extremely rare in the island, the emperor procured a great number from Italy, especially mulberries. The town of Porto Ferrajo being in want of water, the emperor himself discovered a spring in its vicinity, and caused the water to be conveyed into the town. These works were far advanced when he quitted the island. How many wishes, what affecting regrets accompanied his vessel on his departure; and how many anecdotes might be quoted to prove what interest he felt for that good people, whom he had adopted for a moment, and whose gratitude repaid him for all his cares!

Napoleon's

Napoleon's Speech to his Soldiers after the Review of the 9th.

"Soldiers,—I have just received accounts that the tri-coloured flag waves at Toulouse, at Montpellier, and in all the south. The commandants and garrisons of Perpignan and Bayonne formerly declared that they would not obey the orders given them by the Duke d'Angoulême, to deliver these places to the Spaniards, who have besides since communicated that they would not interfere in our affairs. The white flag floats at Marseilles alone: but before the end of this week, the people of that great city, oppressed by the violence of the royalist party, will have recovered all their rights. Results so great and rapid are owing to the patriotism which animates the whole nation, and to the recollections which you have preserved of me. If for a year unfortunate circumstances compelled us to lay aside the tri-coloured cockade, it was always in our hearts. It now becomes again our rallying signal; we will quit it but with life." (The Emperor was interrupted by universal cries of "Yes, we swear it.")

"Soldiers," resumed the Emperor, "we wish not to interfere with the affairs of other nations; but woe to those who shall wish to intermeddle with our's, to treat us like Genoa or Geneva, and impose on us other laws than those which the nation wills. They shall find on our frontiers the heroes of Marengo, of Austerlitz, and of Jena; they shall find there a whole people; and if they have 600,000 men, we will oppose to them two millions."—Acclamations.

"I approve," he added, "of our rallying round the tri-coloured standards. On the field of May, and in presence of the assembled nation, I will restore to you those eagles, which have been so often glorified by your valour, and see the enemies of France in flight. Soldiers, the French people and myself depend upon you; depend also on the people and on me."

Among other decrees since his landing in France, Napoleon has published the following:

1. Proclaiming the Penal Laws of the National Assembly against the Bourbons if found in France.
2. Giving eight days, from April 4th, to all refractory persons, to return to their duties.
3. Summoning all officers and soldiers to rejoin the army, and ordering fifth battalions to be raised for every regiment.
4. Granting an amnesty to all Frenchmen concerned in aiding the foreign armies to overthrow the imperial government last year, except Sieurs Lynch, De La Roche Jacquelin, De Vitrolles, Alexis De Noailles, Duc De Raguse, Sosthene De La Rochefoucault, Bourrienne, Bellart,

Prince De Benevente, Comte De Bournonville, Comte Jaucourt, Duc De Dalberg, and Abbe De Montesquiou.

5. Abolishing the Slave Trade.

"Art. 1. From the date of the publication of the present decree, the trade in negroes is abolished. No expedition shall be allowed for this commerce, neither in the ports of France, nor those of our colonies.

"2. There shall not be introduced, to be sold in our colonies, any negroe the produce of this trade, whether French or foreign.

"3. Any infraction of this decree shall be punished with the confiscation of the ship and cargo, which shall be pronounced by our courts and tribunals.

"4. However, the ship-owners who, before the publication of the present decree, should have fitted out expeditions for the trade, may sell the product in our colonies."

6. Appointing a commission to organize a system of general Education on the Lancasterian Plan.

7. Abolishing the Censorship and other restrictions of the press.

8. Annulling all regulations of the Bourbons in regard to the Code Napoleon and the courts of law.

9. Ordering all the emigrants who returned with Louis to leave France.

10. Granting pensions to the Duchess Dowager of Orleans, and of Bourbon, who remain at Paris.

11. Calling out and reducing to one military system, the whole of the active population.

ITALY.

The crooked policy of the congress in regard to Joachim, King of Naples, having forced him to take the field, he entered Rome on the 25th of March, the Pope and the Cardinals having previously left it. He subsequently advanced to the Po, and even to Padua, after several affairs with the Austrians, in which he is said to have gained considerable advantages.

Joachim proclaims the independence of all Italy, while the congress have assigned all Lombardy and Venice as a kingdom to Austria! In his proclamation he praises, with justice, the free constitution and liberal character of the British nation.

GERMANY.

The Princes of this vast Empire and of the neighbouring States are in general motion for the purpose of conquering certain principles with which the sword can have no contact. They have, it seems, yet to learn, that principles cannot be destroyed either by the sword or by corruption,

corruption, however their effect may for a season be baffled or paralyzed. At present it is their mistaken purpose to endeavour to destroy the example of the French Revolution, an attempt, of which twenty-five years' warfare has proved the error, though we again read of the advance of

200,000 men from Russia,
150,000 — from Prussia,
30,000 — from Hanover, &c.
180,000 — from Austria,
50,000 — from Bavaria,
30,000 — from Holland, &c.

making a total of 640,000 men, drawn out to combat the principle that governors derive their power from the people, and that people have a right to choose their own governors. Thus, however, it is—at the commencement of the nineteenth century, we hear of the march of these mighty armies to combat and overthrow immutable principles! What, henceforward can be urged against the crusades—the wars of religion—or the enterprizes of Chivalry?—Cervantes must, we suppose, have had some such error of humanity present to his mind when he described the encounter of Quixote with the windmill!

The first act of the prowess of some of these political Pharisees has been to makewar on some helpless females; and accordingly we read in the foreign gazettes, that they have made captive the aged mother and the two sisters of Napoleon, and conveyed them to a state prison in Hungary! His wife and infant son had previously been held in duress at Vienna!

The following Treaty was concluded on the 25th of March, between Russia, Austria, Prussia, and Great Britain, in consequence of the entrance of Napoleon Bonaparte into France:

In the name of the Holy and Undivided Trinity:

Their Majesties the Emperor of all the Russias, the Emperor of Austria, the King of Prussia, and the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, considering the consequence which the entrance of Bonaparte into France, and the present situation of that kingdom, may have with respect to the security of Europe, have determined, in these weighty circumstances, to carry into effect the principles consecrated in the Treaty of Chaumont. They have therefore agreed, by a solemn treaty, mutually signed by each of the four powers, to renew the engagement that they will defend the so happily restored order of things in Europe against all violation, and to adopt the most effectual measures for carrying

this engagement into effect, and also to give it that necessary extension which existing circumstances imperiously demand.

Art. I. The High Contracting Powers solemnly engage to unite the resources of their respective States, for the maintenance of the Treaty of Peace concluded at Paris on the 30th of May, 1814, as well as that of the Congress of Vienna—to carry into full effect the dispositions contained in these treaties,—inviolably to observe their ratified and subscribed agreements, according to their full import,—to defend them against every attack, and especially against the projects of Napoleon Bonaparte. Towards this end they bind themselves, should the King of France desire it, and in the spirit of the Declaration issued on the 18th of March, with common consent and mutual agreement, to bring to justice all such as may have already joined, or shall hereafter join the party of Napoleon, in order to compel him to relinquish his projects, and to render him incapable in future of disturbing the tranquillity of Europe and the general peace, under the protection of which the rights, the freedom, and the independence of nations have been established and secured.

II. Although so great and salutary an object does not permit that the means destined to its attainment should be limited, and although the High Contracting Powers have resolved to devote to this object all such resources as they can, in their respective situations, dispose of; yet they have nevertheless agreed, that every one of them shall constantly have in the field 150,000 men complete, of whom at least one-tenth shall be cavalry, with a proportionate artillery (not reckoning garrisons,) and to employ them in active and united service against the common enemy.

III. The High Contracting Parties solemnly engage not to lay down their arms but in agreement with each other, nor until the object of the war assigned in the 1st article of the present treaty shall have been attained; nor until Bonaparte shall be wholly and completely deprived of the power of exciting disturbances, and of being able to renew his attempts to obtain the chief power in France.

IV. As the present treaty principally relates to the present circumstances, the engagements in the Treaty of Chaumont, and particularly that contained in the 16th article, shall again recover their full force, as soon as the present object shall be attained.

V. Every thing relating to the command of the Allied Armies, the maintenance of the same, &c. shall be regulated by a special convention.

VI. The High Contracting Parties shall have the right reciprocally to accredit with the generals, commanders of their armies, officers, who shall be allowed the liberty of corresponding with their governments,

in order to inform them of the military events, and of all that relates to the operations of the armies.

VII. As the engagements entered into by the present treaty have for object to maintain the general peace, the High Contracting Powers agree to invite all the powers of Europe to accede to them.

VIII. As the present treaty is simply and solely entered into with a view to support France and every other threatened country against the attempts of Bonaparte and his adherents, his Most Christian Majesty shall be specially invited to accede thereto; and in the event of his Majesty's claiming the force specified in article 2, he shall make known what assistance his circumstances enable him to contribute towards the object of the present treaty.

IX. The present treaty shall be ratified, and the ratifications exchanged within the period of one month, or sooner if possible.

In testimony whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed and sealed the same.

Count RASUMOWSKY.—Count NESSEL-

RODE.—Prince MATTERNICH.—Baron WESSENBERG.—Prince HARDENBERG.—Baron HUMBOLDT.—WELLINGTON.

At Vienna, the 25th of March, 1815.

AMERICA.

The American Government has availed itself of the leisure afforded to its forces, to perform that duty for civil society, which ought years ago to have been performed by the loud declaimers about *Social Order*, if there had been any sincerity in their professions. They have determined to employ their whole naval, and a large land-force against Algiers, and to humble that nest of Pirates, which for so many ages has been the pest of the world, and a disgrace to the policy of the powerful European nations.

The contests between the Republicans and the Royalists continue to be bloody in South America; but of the issue in favour of the former little doubt can be entertained.

INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN LONDON, MIDDLESEX, AND SURREY;

With Biographical Memoirs of distinguished Characters recently deceased.

AT the Old Bailey Sessions, James Ripley, butler to Mr. Robinson, M.P. and three privates belonging to the Guards, viz. Rich. Burton, Robt. Herbert, and Rich. Matthews, were capitally indicted for the wilful murder of Jane Watson, on the evening of the 7th of March, in Burlington-street, by discharging at her head fire-arms loaded with shot. The Attorney-General and Serjeant Best cross-examined the witnesses; after which, without hearing evidence for the defence, or the summoning up of the Judge, they were found *Not Guilty*, and discharged.

MARRIED.

John Undershall, esq. of London, to Catharine, widow of the late James Stephens, esq. of Hale, in Surrey.

At Putney, Henry Gillman, esq. of the 3d regiment of Buffs, son of the late brigadier Gen. Gillman, to Mary Elizabeth, eldest daughter of John Winter, esq.

Mr. William Bennett, of Little Eastcheap, to Ann, second daughter of Richard Grace, esq. of Sandford Place, Stoke Newington.

Thomas Berry, esq. of Brixton, Surrey, to Margaret, only daughter of the late Edward Thomas, esq. of Demerara.

At Kensington, James Boggis, esq. a Major in the West Essex Militia, to Mary Cecilia, second daughter of Edward Stephenson, esq. of Queen-square, and Farley Hall, Berks.

John Mackdonnell, esq. of New Broad-street, to Miss Taaffe, daughter of John T.

esq. of Smarmer Castle, in the county of Louth, Ireland.

Alexander Ratclyffe Sidebottom, esq. of Sloane-street, to Miss Beverley, of Piccadilly.

Mr. J. J. Austin, of Oxford-street, to Sophia, daughter of the late John Davies, esq. of Winchmore Hill.

Henry Wilson, esq. of New-street square, to Miss Charlotte Archer, late of Park Hill, near Nottingham.

John Gottlieb Anthony, esq. of Konigsberg, to Betty Maria, second daughter of Francis H. Tyler, esq. of Bedford-street, Bedford-square.

David Thomas Nightingale, Lieut. of the Royal Navy, to Miss Glode, of Aske-terrace, City Road.

Effingham Calvert Lawrence, esq. of the East India Company's Bengal Civil Service, to Caroline, third daughter of Charles Monro, esq. of Chandos-street, Cavendish-square.

At Spencer-House, M. Vernon, esq. eldest son of the Archbishop of York, to Lady Elizabeth Bingham, eldest daughter of the Earl of Lucan.

Thomas Mitchell, esq. of Glasgow, to Miss Cowie, of Falcon-square.

Henry Charles St. Hill, esq. Ordnance Store-keeper, of Trinidad, to Mary, youngest daughter of Thomas Windle, esq. of John-street, Bedford-row.

At Bermondsey, Capt. Stephen Palmer, to Miss Jane Jones.

Mr. Prosser, of St. Paul's Church-yard, to

to Rebecca Charlotte, eldest daughter of the Deputy Hamman, of Aldermar-Church-yard.

Nicholas T. Selby, esq. of Golden-square, to Miss Frances Walmsley, of Hammer-smith.

At Newington, Mr. Stephen Gamble, of Derby, to Ann, youngest daughter of William Haynes, of Walworth.

James Thompson, jun. esq. of George-street, Hanover-square, to Miss Mary Cartwright, of Lower Grosvenor-street.

Mr. Bittleston, to Miss Dutton, both of Upper Norton-street.

At Windlesham, Surrey, Benjamin Shaw, esq. M. P. for Westbury Wilts, to Mary, youngest daughter of the late Joseph Ewart, esq. formerly Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary at the Court of Berlin.

Capt. Thomas Bligh, Coldstream-guards, to Helen, daughter of Thomas Patterson, esq. of Upper Seymour-street, Portman-square.

At Chelsea, Lient. James Holbrook, of the Royal Navy, to Miss Elizabeth Ta-bart.

William Thomas Roe, esq. of Lincoln's Inn, to Mary Elizabeth, only daughter of D. Byam Mathew, esq.

At Clapham, Josiah Spode, jun. esq. of Mount, to Miss Mary Williamson, of Longport, Staffordshire.

Mr. Robert Scholey, of Paternoster-row, to Miss Barnett, of the Minories.

Charles Henry Hall, esq. of Cadiz, to Sarah, daughter of the late Thomas Mullett, esq. of Clapham.

Mr. Thomas Nash, to Miss Ann Swift, both of Pentonville.

Mr. Jeremiah Owen, of Stockwell, surgeon, to Hannah, daughter of William Burrowes, esq. of South Lambeth.

Mr. John Francis Holderness, of Coleman-street Buildings, to Sarah, daughter of George Steihman, esq. of Woburn-place, Russel-square.

The Rev. C. C. Chambers, younger son of the late Sir Robert Chambers, knt. to Lillias, daughter of Adam Callander, esq. of New Cavendish street, Portland-place.

Col. Sir William Delaney, K. C. B. to Magdalene, daughter of Sir James Hall, of Douglas, bart. and Lady Helen Hall, sister to the Earl of Selkirk.

At St. Mary-le-bone church, the Rev. Thomas Mills, son of Thomas M. esq. of Great Saxham-Hall, in the county of Suffolk, to Ann, youngest daughter of Nathaniel Barnardiston, esq. of Charlotte-street, Bedford-square, and of Ryes-Lodge, near Sudbury, Suffolk.

DIED.

At Clifton, Admiral Sir H. Edwin Stanhope, bart. of Standwell House, Middlesex.

At Stepney Causeway, 62, Mr. William Yellowley.

Miss Anna Cracklow, of Clapham.

In Harley-place, Lieut.-Gen. Vigors, of the East India Company's Service.

Francis Henry Tyler, esq. of Bedford-street, Bedford-square.

Mr. J. Branscomb, many years mechanist, and latterly proprietor of the Royal Circus.

At Lambeth, Mary, the wife of John M'Combe, esq.

At Newington, 76, Mr. Joseph Collins, late of Southwark.

In Bradenhall-street, 47, Mr. Henry Parry.

In Old Palace-yard, 63, the wife of Henry Cowper, esq.

In North Crescent, Bedford-square, 71, James Davis, esq. formerly of Jamaica.

Mrs. Rhodes, wife of Samuel Rhodes, esq. of Islington.

In Queen-street, Mayfair, Mrs. Porteus, relict of the late Dr. Porteus, Bishop of London.

In Chenies street, 69, Mr. Francis Ragner.

Mary, the wife of Mr. John Petfield, of Queen-street, Cheapside.

In Took's-court, Cursitor-street, James Gilham, esq.

At Southall-green, Anne, the wife of J. G. Schweitzer.

In Finsbury-square, Edmond Stack, esq.

In Beaumont-street, Lieut.-Col. William Beatty, late major of the 64th regiment, and Lieut.-Col. of the 12th regiment of Portuguese infantry.

In John-street, Tottenham-court Road, 71, Mrs. Margaret Smith.

In Dartmouth-street, Westminster, 83, Capt. Harrington Baudin, the last remaining officer at the battle of Quebec.

At South Lambeth, Mary, the wife of Mr. T. Jenks, of Fleet-street.

In Greenfield-street, 59, Charles Wilmet, esq.

At Pentonville, James Dinwiddie, LL.D. the same who accompanied Lord Macartney on his embassy to China.

Robert Randall, esq. of Craven-street.

At Greenwich, Peter Verney, esq. of Thornton-row.

At Kennington, 70, Mrs. Elizabeth Jones, widow of the late Jenkin J. esq. her eminent piety and Christian virtues procured her the respect of all who knew her.

In Welbeck-street, Mr. Philip Bourens, of the Royal Navy.

In Charlotte-street, Bedford-square, 55, John Richard Hilton, esq.

In Piccadilly, 67, Sir Willoughby Aston, bart. late of Wadley, in the county of Berks.

At Twickenham Lodge, 47, George Thackrah, esq.

In Soho-square, the wife of L. R. Mackintosh, esq.

At Maida-Vale, near London, Mary, the wife of Griffith Jones, esq. of the Priory, Cardigan.

In St. John's-street-road, Islington, *Mrs. Rogers*, formerly of the Nuns' Gardens, Chester.

The *Rev. William Conybeare, D.D.* 76, rector of St. Botolph, Bishopsgate, father of the Professor of Poetry in the University of Oxford, and son of Dr. C. formerly Dean of Christ Church, and Bishop of Bristol.

At Bath, *Sir Charles Ware Malet*, many years Ambassador at the Porte, and highly esteemed for his virtues and talents.

In Edgeware-road, *Mr. Edward Clarke*.

In Grafton-street, Bond-street, *Mrs. Richard Walpole*, widow of Richard W. esq. and daughter of the late Sir B. Hammet.

In Edward-street, Portman-square, 67, *Lord Viscount Wentworth*; who was a lord of the bed-chamber, and an old personal friend of his majesty.

In Carey-street, 73, *Mr. Serjeant Palmer*, who has recently acquired fame as judge of the Insolvent Debtors' Court.

In Bedford-street, Bedford-square, *Mr. Tyler*; he shot himself in a fit of insanity in his study.

In Charles-street, Berkeley-square, 90, *Lady Mary Fitzgerald*. Her maid had left her, when the bell rang, and she heard a violent scream; it immediately struck her that her ladyship was on fire; she called to two male servants who happened to be in the house, they took up the hall-mat, ran into the drawing-room, and found her ladyship's clothes in flames; they put the mat round her, but it had not the desired effect; they then got water and extinguished it. Her ladyship was quite sensible the whole time, as she called several times for more water; she was put to bed, and languished in great pain, till half past six o'clock in the morning, when she expired. She was aunt to the present Duchess of Devonshire, to the Countess of Liverpool, Earl of Bristol, Earl Mulgrave, Hon. Gen. Phipps, and Hon. Augustus Phipps.

At Turnham-Green, *James Ware, esq.* who long held a distinguished rank in the medical world, but was chiefly eminent as an oculist. Mr. Ware was the first professor who applied laudanum topically in cases of inflammation of the eye, and recommended it for general practice, in a pamphlet, which attracted much notice at the time; but, after the experience of many years, finding it was injurious rather than beneficial, he had the manliness and candour to acknowledge that he had adopted an erroneous system, and wholly relinquished it. He was a skilful operator in the case of cataract; and acquired a considerable fortune by his professional success and the rectitude of his conduct.

In Oxford-street, *Edward Morris, esq.* one of the Masters of the High Court of Chancery, formerly Fellow of Peter-House, Cambridge, and for many years M. P. for the Borough of Newport, Cornwall. The

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sudden death of this amiable and excellent man, while it involves his family, and a numerous circle of attached friends, in the deepest sorrow, may justly be considered as a public misfortune. So many virtues have seldom been united in the same character. To natural talents of the highest order, adding very extensive erudition to the softest manners, the purest morals and the warmest heart, and to an ardent zeal for the service of his country, the most inflexible integrity of principle; as a scholar, a citizen, a magistrate, and a statesman, his life was equally useful. He married Mary, the third daughter of Lord Erskine, who, with four female infants, is left to deplore his loss. Mr. Morris was, in early life, the author of several successful dramatic works, the most distinguished of which are, "False Colours," and "The Secret."

At Somers' Town, *Mr. James Peller Malcolm, F.S.A.* author of "Londinium Redivivum; or, an Antient History and Modern Description of London," and many other useful Works. Mr. Malcolm had, for nearly three years past, laboured under the severest pain from a complication of disorders, originating in a white swelling of the knee; which from its first attack entirely deprived him of the use of his limb, and of the power of essentially benefitting himself and family. By degrees his complaint gained strength, and, baffling the best medical aid, at length caused his death. This event, which had long been foreseen by Mr. Malcolm, would have been looked forward to with tranquil hope, as the termination of his misery, had he not been destined to endure, in addition to bodily affliction, the acutest mental anguish, at the thought of leaving behind him, TOTALLY UNPROVIDED FOR, objects more dear to him than life itself—a very aged mother, whom he had nearly all his life wholly supported, and an affectionate wife, who had doubly endeared herself, by a most assiduous attendance on him during his long and painful confinement. The unavoidable expences attendant on his illness, have entirely exhausted the little property Mr. Malcolm had acquired, by the most persevering exertion of his talents as a writer and an engraver, for the last twenty-five years; during which period, he honourably supported himself and family, and published several works, which, though not productive of much emolument to their author, have been creditable alike to his head and heart. Even during his long illness the energies of his active mind never forsook him; and he patiently continued to exercise his pen in useful pursuits, amidst the acutest pain, till within the last few weeks, when he became incapable of the least exertion. His latest literary occupation was a copious Index to Six Portions of the "History of Leicestershire," just published;

lished; on completing which labour, he thus addressed Mr. Nichols: "The Almighty has been so merciful to me, as to enable me to complete your Index; and thus have been fulfilled your benevolent intentions towards myself and family. Surely, never was an Index completed under an equal continuance of pain; but it was a kind of refuge and solace against affliction; and often has it turned aside the severest pangs." The mother of Mr. Malcolm is an American gentlewoman, of highly respectable connexions on that Continent, whom she disobliged by selling her little patrimony, to enable her only son to come to England with a view of studying Historical Painting under his great countryman the present President of the Royal Academy. Not having been successful in that branch of Art, Mr. Malcolm applied himself to the pen and the graver. To add to her bitter misfortune in the loss of so good a son, the mother has not a single near relation living; nor has she ever had any communication with her American friends since she came to this country; and, at the advanced age of 72, has no means whatever of support, but the sympathy of a generous public.*

In Connaught-place, 70, *George Ellis, esq.* of Sunning-hill. By the death of Mr. E. society and literature have been deprived of one of their ornaments, and his friends have lost a man peculiarly formed to feel and to inspire the warmest sentiments of friendship. Perhaps no man of his time better united the character of a gentleman with that of a man of letters. It is soothing at least, and might be an useful exercise, if it were not a duty to withdraw for a moment from the storms which threaten the world, to humanize our feelings by the contemplation of the moral fruits of tranquillity and refinement in his elegant talents and attainments, in his equally gentle and polished manners, and in his most amiable disposition. One of his earliest attempts in literature was the share which he took in the celebrated series of political satires, entitled, *The Rolliad* and *Probationary Odes*, &c. This is not mentioned to revive long extinguished enmities, but partly to introduce an anecdote which is an example of the generosity, or rather good sense, with which a great man treats hostilities which arise merely from political difference. Mr. Ellis was the writer of that severe and (it need not now be concealed) very unjust invective against Mr. Pitt, in the second number of the *Rolliad*, which begins

"Pert without fire, without experience sage."

* Further particulars of this case of severe distress, will be gladly communicated, on application to Messrs. Longman, Hurst, Rees, Orme, and Brown, 39, Paternoster-Row.

He afterwards changed his political connexions; but it was not till after his return from Lille, whither he had gone in 1797, with his friend Lord Malmsbury, that he became personally acquainted with Mr. Pitt. At the first interview, two men of wit, the friends of both, amused themselves with allusions to the *Rolliad*, which, as they probably intended, visibly embarrassed Mr. Ellis. Mr. Pitt turned round, and with a smile said, in a manner full of grace and good-humour,

Immo age, et a prima die hospes origine nobis.

He instantly relieved Mr. E. from his embarrassment; and both were probably afterwards amused by the applications which the verses immediately following might have suggested,

*Insidias inguit Danaum, casusque tuorum
Erroresque tuos.*

To pardon merely political pleasantries, or even invectives, is an effort of placability, which did not require so safe and unassailable a greatness as that of Mr. Pitt. "It is a folly," says Addison, "for an eminent man to think of escaping censure; and a weakness to be affected by it. There is no defence against reproach, but obscurity." Contempt is a lazy and laconic sentiment; and they, as Swift somewhere says, "who take much pains to show how much they despise an opponent, prove clearly enough, that he is not contemptible." It was Mr. Ellis's somewhat singular good fortune, to have been also engaged in another collection of political pleasantries, the *Anti-Jacobin*, with two colleagues of brilliant talent, with whom he continued to be united in affectionate friendship, during the remainder of his life. In 1790, he published the first edition of the *Specimens of our early Poetry*, which, with the enlarged edition of the same work in 1801, and the *Specimens of our early Romances*, formed an important contribution towards that growing study of our ancient literature, which has breathed a youthful spirit into English poetry. These works justly gave him the titles of the *Tressan*, and *St. Palaye*, of England. Others dug deeper for materials; but he alone gave vivacity to antiquities; and diffused those graces of literature and society, which were peculiarly his own, over the rudest remains of barbarism. His *Essays on the Formation and Progress of the English Language*, are models of abridgment; in which is shortly and modestly communicated, without inaccuracy or obscurity on the one hand, and without pretention or pedantry on the other. In the *Abridgment of the Old Romances*, these prolix tales are rendered more amusing by a gentle sneer, which is constantly visible through the serious narrative, and which enlivens the perusal without destroying the interest. In the *Preface and Appendix to the Tableaux of his Friend*,

Friend, Mr. Way; are to be found some of the purest and most classical passages of Addisonian composition which this age has produced. Our modern writers have, indeed, rather aimed at strong effect, than cultivated assiduous elegance; and, with two exceptions, one of which is very recent, we scarcely recollect any writers since Sir William Blackstone, who have bestowed on their style those "patient touches of unwearied art," by which the great literary artists of former times sought to preserve their writings from oblivion. The latter years of his life were embittered by maladies, which his virtues and the friendship which his virtues still more than his talents, had procured, happily enabled him to endure with cheerful patience. The most celebrated of his friends often left pursuits of ambition, and the enjoyments of society, to carry consolation to his sick-bed. Another of his friends thus addressed him:

"Thou, who can'st give to lightest lay
An unpedantic moral gay,
Nor less the dullest theme bid flit
On wings of unexpected wit,
In letters as in life approved,
Example honoured and beloved,
Dear *ELLIS*! to the bard impart,
A lesson of thy magic art." *MARMION*.

His mind, which had for a little time been clouded by his disease, shone out shortly before his death; and he was enabled to make a dying declaration, characteristic of him, that his last earthly thoughts were on his friends; whose names he pronounced with affectionate prayers for their happiness.

[The late *Mrs. M. Brown*, of Islington. We cheerfully give place to the following tribute to the memory of an excellent woman, whose feminine virtues were the more graceful, because, in her life-time, they were retired from public fame:—

To the Memory of *MARY*, wife of *JOSEPH BROWN*, M.D. Islington. Born March 21, 1748; died October 20, 1812.

"THE RIGHTEOUS SHALL BE IN EVER-
LASTING REMEMBRANCE."

Here sleeps in peace, to wake to joys divine,
A friend to all the good—and she was mine.
"Blest with plain reason, and with sober
sense;"

Pious and prudent; "good without pre-
tence;"

So unaffected, so compos'd a mind,
So firm, yet soft; so strong, yet so refin'd,*
So meek, that, when by dire mutations
try'd,

Virtue in her was seen personify'd.
Keenly she felt our wrongs, but rais'd
her eyes

To the unerring Sov'reign of the skies,
Who oft turns ills to blessings in disguise.

O, my dear consort! comfort! counsellor,
too!

To whom my heart shall prove for ever
true:

Yes! while I live, each morn and eve I'll
flee,

In thought,—to hold sweet converse, love I
with thee;

And, when the feverish dream of life is o'er,
May we unite again, to part no more.

J. B.]

ECCLESIASTICAL PROMOTIONS.

REV. W. CASSAN, M.A. to the vicarage
of Thrussington.

REV. T. H. GAWTHROP, B.B. fellow of
St. John's college, Cambridge, to the rectory
of Marston Morteyne.

REV. JOHN HUDSON, M.A. of Trinity
College, Cambridge, to the vicarage of
Kendal.

REV. MR. BURNEY, to the living of
Cliffe, Kent.

REV. JOHN KNIGHT, to the rectory of
Petrockstow.

REV. CHARLES TAYLOR, to the vicarage
of Long Stanton.

REV. R. S. DRUMMOND, to the rectory
of Swarretton.

REV. FREDERICK R. BARKER, to the
vicarage of Little Barrington.

REV. R. FAWCETT, M.A. elected vicar
of Leeds.

REV. JAMES METCALF, master of the
Free Grammar School of Kirkby Stephen.

REV. D. EVANS, B.A. to the rectory of
Simonburn.

The offspring minor rectories adjacent,
of 500*l.* a-year each, have been conferred
on the REV. J. DAVIS, now curate of Ca-
therington, E. HOLLIDAY, W. SALTER,
W. EVANS, and W. JONES, chaplains in
the Royal Navy.

REV. EDWARD ROBERT RAYNES, to the
archdeaconry of Lewes.

REV. THOMAS GREEN, to the perpetual
curacy of Hawkhurst.

* * * Communications are requested.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES, WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

AT the Anniversary Meeting of the Li-
terary and Philosophical Society of
Newcastle, the transactions of the Society
for the past year were read by the secretary.
It was proposed to raise the subscriptions

10*s.* 6*d.* per annum for four years, as the
commencement of a building-fund, to be
applied to the erection of the Society's
new rooms in contemplation. It appears
that, from the rapid increase of the books
of the Society, the present rooms are be-
com

come wholly insufficient; and that, having already received notice to quit the possession of them, a new building is rendered indispensably necessary. A valuable site of building-ground having been obtained from the Corporation, near the new bridge over Pandon Dene, a building is proposed to be erected there, the expence of which will not be less than 4000*l*.

A very serious riot lately took place at Sunderland. Nesham coals are put on-board ships at a staith a short distance above the bridge, and without the intervention of keels or the employment of any men in casting the coals from the keels into the vessels. By shipping the coals in that manner, the quantity of employment for the keelmen and casters would be diminished; a party, therefore, of some hundreds assembled, and instantly proceeded to the destruction of the immense wooden bridge along which the coal-waggons are conveyed to the staith. This bridge they entirely demolished; they unroofed and battered down the walls of an extensive range of stables adjoining to the staith, and afterwards set fire to, and completely destroyed the whole of the valuable machinery connected with the inclined plane by which the coal-waggons descend to the staith. The damage done cannot be estimated at less than 5 or 6000*l*. while the loss to the proprietors of the colliery, by the time which their workings must of course be discontinued, will probably not be less than 12 or 15,000*l*. Under all circumstances of improvements adopted for the public benefit, the sufferers ought to be temporarily provided for out of a public fund. Why should public benefits be effected at the sole cost of poor labourers, who are least able to sustain it?

Married.] Mr. Thomas Usher, to Miss Jane Atkinson, both of Durham.

Mr. Geo. Wolf, to Miss Maria Leighton, both of Newcastle.

Mr. James Gilpin, of Newcastle, to Miss Sarah Spence, of North Shields.

Mr. Shaftoe Tinsley, of Hedley, to Mrs. Maughan, of Whittonstall.

Mr. W. Boutland, to Miss M. Smith, both of Tynemouth.

Mr. F. Smith, to Miss Jane Nicholl, both of Bishopwearmouth.

Mr. Geo. Phillips, of Hilton Ferry, to Miss Appleton, of Bishopwearmouth.

At Darlington, Mr. G. Johnson, of London, to Miss Eliz. Meggeson, of Midridge.

Mr. James Braidwood, of Tynemouth, to Miss M. Stokell, of Rochester.

Mr. George Best, to Miss Ann Cook, both of Chilton.

Mr. Thomas Hudson, to Miss Jane Reed, both of Ferryhill.

Mr. A. B. Webster, of St. Andrew's, Fifeshire, to Miss Ann Bell, of Newcastle.

Mr. Joseph Turnbull, to Miss Hannah Elliott, both of Stamfordham.

At Chester-le-street, Mr. Henry Pickering, to Miss Jane Cowan, both of Beamish. John Taylor, esq. of Everley, to Miss Wilson, of Ayton.

Mr. J. Lowes, of Byker-hill, to Miss Alice Smith, of Gateshead.

Died.] At Durham, 81, Mrs. Elizabeth Sewell.—70, Mrs. Mary Mills.—63, Mrs. Jane Heaviside, much respected.—86, Mr. Geo. Mitchinson, farmer.—37, Mr. Malcolm Drummond.—35, Mr. Geo. Bland.—79, Mr. Hopper, schoolmaster.—80, Mrs. Mary Wandless.

At Newcastle, 74, the wife of W. Batson, esq.—64, Mr. Carr Temperley, grocer.—85, the wife of Mr. Tho. Cleugh.—52, Mr. H. French, of St. Laurence-glass-works.—28, Miss Ann Benson.—67, Miss Fowler.—Mr. John Johnson.—Captain T. Ridley.—Mr. Richard Young.—70, Mr. Benj. Ridley, much respected.—44, Mr. Nicholas Arthur, of the Barras Bridge.

At Bishopwearmouth, 33, James Dobson, esq.—30, the wife of Mr. T. Gregson, ship-owner.—Suddenly, Mr. Christopher Laws, ship-owner.

At Hexham, the wife of Mr. John Anderson.—38, Mr. Thomas Hollyman.—Miss Elizabeth Gibson.

At Stockton, 85, Mr. James Irvin, much respected: he spent 50 years in one service.

At Barnard Castle, 80, Mrs. Ewbank.

At Monkwearmouth, the wife of Mr. Wm. Simpson, 83, and the mother of John Laing, esq. of Monkwearmouth-Grange.

At North Shields, 83, Mrs. Eliz. Tulloch.—63, Mr. Rob. Hunter.—72, Mr. Ralph Lowes.—70, Mrs. Ann Ferguson.—87, Mr. John Sadler.—51, Mr. Joseph Howard.

At South Shields, 32, Capt. W. Crighton.—53, Mr. Peter Johnson, ship-owner.—64, Mr. J. Ross, ship-owner.

At Sunderland, 60, Mr. John Dawson.

At Shadforth, 103, Mary Pattison.—At Wolsingham, 56, Mr. Joshua Watson.—23, Miss Hannah Walton, of Peth-house, near Lanchester.—At Chester-le-street, 75, the widow of the late Mr. John Jopling.—At Worley, 50, Mary Anne, wife of John B. Rule, esq. of Berbice, South America.—At Round Green, near Stapleton, Durham, 102, Mr. John Steele; he lived to see no fewer than seven generations; and 200 of his descendants are now living.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

At Painshaw Colliery, Cumberland, four men having occasion to go down to examine the state of the air, they met what is called the *choak damp*, and three of them, being precipitated to the bottom, were killed on the spot.

Mr. Geo. Braithwaite, of Parkside, lately made an experiment, with a view of ascertaining the relative advantage betwixt the broad cast and the Tullian plan. A field containing two statute acres, the soil gravelly and full of large stones, was cropped with potatoes, for which it was well manured;

manured: two successive crops of wheat were then taken without a fallow and without any manure, and immediately after the second crop of wheat was off the ground, the field was ploughed and dressed, and nearly one half of it was well manured (say with about forty cart loads of dung per acre) and sown with wheat, broad cast; the other half was sown without any manure, and was drilled with double rows nine inches apart, with wide intervals of four feet eight inches betwixt each double row. The part which was sown broad cast, was laid down with clover and rye grass in the following spring and was well rolled. The drilled part was twice hand-hoed, and several times horse-hoed during the spring and summer. The whole of the grain was carefully harvested and threshed out, and produced as under:—

Broad cast	25 $\frac{1}{4}$	Winch. Bushels
		per Stat. Acre.
From which deduct		
Seed	3	do. do.
Leaves	22 $\frac{1}{4}$	do. do. incr.
Drilled	23 $\frac{1}{4}$	do. do.
From which deduct		
Seed	1	do. do.
Leaves	22 $\frac{1}{4}$	do. do. inc.

Married.] At Carlisle, Mr. John Burke, to Miss Joan M'Call.—Mr. J. Constantine, to Miss Elizabeth Rowell.

Mr. Edger, bookseller, to Miss Ann Crosthwaite, both of Whitehaven.

At Kendal, Mr. Tho. Cunningham, to Miss Margaret Dennison.—Mr. Jos. Smith, to Miss Mary Wolf.—Mr. W. Holiday, to Miss Emma Troughton.—Mr. John Huntington, of Cartmell, to Miss Jane Shepherd, of Whinfell.—Mr. Richard Woofe, to Miss Margaret Dixon, both of New Hutton.

Mr. Joseph Hoggarth, of Crock, to Miss Agnes Bagliff, of Strickland Roger.

Mr. Thomas M'Intyre, to Miss Margaret Harrison, both of Penrith.

Mr. James Marsden, to Miss Margaret Martin, of Hensingham.

Mr. W. Wyles, of Maryport, to Miss Jane Jackson, of Melow-house, near Allonby.

Mr. John Cowser, to Miss Cecily Read, both of Kirkland.

Mr. H. Masterman, of Thirsk, printer, to Miss Wilson, of Lawfield-house, near Brawith.

Mr. Thomas Richardson, of Selside, to Miss Agnes Whinfield, of Skilmergh.

At Ambleside, Mr. Wm. Stuart, to Miss Isabella Islop, both of that place.

Died.] At Whitehaven, 59, Mr. Isaac Dixon.

At Carlisle, 33, Mr. John Hornsby.—38, Mrs. Margaret Lewthwaite.—42, Mrs. Relph.—43, the wife of Mr. W. Noble.

At Penrith, 41, Mrs. Sarah Lancaster.—

At an advanced age, Mr. Edenhall.—39, Mr. John Abbott.—Mr. John Roak, farmer, of Yanwath-hall.—80, Mr. Joseph Clayton.

At Kendal, 69, William Pennington, esq. one of the senior aldermen, and a justice of the peace for that borough. Few men have been more eminently distinguished by those virtues which adorn a private station. In the relations and intercourse of domestic life, his conduct was truly exemplary. He possessed the confidence and esteem of a numerous and respectable circle of friends. In whatever concerned the interests of the town in general, or those of the corporation in particular, he was usually the first to be consulted, because his views were clear and comprehensive; and his opinion had always a preponderating influence. In affairs where trust and integrity were required, Mr. Pennington was generally resorted to; and his word was considered as a sufficient security for the performance of his duty. By his death, his family have suffered an irreparable loss, and society has been deprived of a most useful member.—74, Mrs. Margaret Thaxton.

At Harraby, 51, Mr. John Elliott.

At Ravenstonedale, 21, Mr. Tho. Nelson. 70, Mr. Thomas Hewetson.—75, Mrs. Mary Cowper.—61, Mr. Henry Jackson.—44, Mr. Richard Moyster.—At Orton, 25, Miss Frances Metcalfe.—At Howend, Mr. Walter Nichol, deservedly regretted.—At Waingarth, in Rayenstonedale, 73, the wife of Mr. Geo. Fothergill.—At Rydal, 95, Mr. Thomas Rydall.—At Millthrop, 82, Mr. Walter Berry, much respected.—At Sandford, 64, Mr. Rich. Atkinson.—28, Elizabeth, wife of Mr. Tho. Atkinson.—At Warlop, 30, Capt. Robert Richardson, of the Westmoreland militia.—At Ambleside, 19, Mrs. Coward.—At Wray, in Docker, Mr. Miles Law.—At Appleby, 96, Mr. John Wharton.

YORKSHIRE.

The magistrates of the three ridings of Yorkshire and of the corporation of York, have agreed, that the new bridge over the Ouse shall be built upon the old site; the former contributing by a county rate, to be advanced in five instalments, 30,000*l.* and the rest to be defrayed by the present toll.

The Botanic Garden at Hull has received a packet of seeds from the Royal Botanic Garden, Berlin, containing upwards of two hundred species, by far the greater part of which are quite new to the gardens of this country.

From the Report of the Committee of the Female Penitentiary of Hull, it appears, that in the course of the last year, twelve unfortunate women have been reclaimed; of whom ten have been sent out to service, and two restored to their friends. Fourteen, at present, remain in the house. Their earnings, during the year, amounted to upwards of 160*l.*

The

The following is the report of the Wool-
len Manufactory for the past year, as taken
from the official annual returns, made to
the Quarter Sessions held at Pontefract:—

NARROW CLOTHS MILLED.

	Pieces.	Yards.
1st Quarter.....	41,383	
2d Ditto.....	34,316	
3d Ditto.....	35,099	
4th Ditto.....	36,676	
	147,474	6,045,479
Milled last year....	142,863	5,615,755
Increased.....	4,611	429,717

BROAD CLOTHS MILLED.

1st Quarter.....	99,126	
2d Ditto.....	87,771	
3d Ditto.....	80,099	
4th Ditto.....	71,873	
	338,869	10,656,491
Milled last year....	369,890	11,702,837
Decreased.....	31,021	1,046,346
The whole Manufacture pro- duced this year in yards		16,701,969
Milled last year, in yards		17,318,593

Decreased this year, in yards 616,624

Blackburn, the attorney, of Leeds, has
been executed for the forgery of stamps,
of which he had been convicted.

Married.] Mr. Geo. Hardisty, of Leeds,
merchant, to Miss Emma Vassey, of London.

Mr. W. Wrathall, jun. of Hartlington-
rakes, to Miss Leyland, of Connistone.

Mr. Robinson, of Hunslet, to Miss Ap-
pleyard, of Holbeck.

Mr. James Mitchell, to Miss Hannah
Broadbent, both of Wadsworth.

Mr. John Turner Gascoigne, of Leeds,
to Miss Fanny Thompson, of Wakefield.

At Knaresborough, Matthew Bentley,
esq. of Pateley-bridge, to Miss Elizabeth
Simpson, of Harrogate.

Mr. R. Richardson, of Paddock, to Miss
Hellawell, of Huddersfield.

Mr. W. Stead, of Gomersal, to Miss Se-
fine Yates, of Cleckheaton.

Mr. J. Watson, of York, to Miss Clay,
of Leeds.

At Pontefract, Mr. Samuel Lineth, sur-
geon, of Leeds, to Amelia, second daughter
of George Pyemont, esq. of Linwood, Lin-
colnshire.

Mr. Thomas Cock, of London, to Miss
Mary James, of Hull.

The Rev. James Tindall, M.A. rector of
Kipton and Woolsthorp, to Miss Thorn-
ton, of Scarborough.

Mr. Thomas Medley, of Hull, to Miss
Elizabeth Umpleby, of Seamer.

Mr. Joseph Lancaster, farmer and gra-
zier, of Brighouse, to Miss Rhodes, of
Wakefield.

Mr. Edward Shiner, of Hull, to Miss
Ann Mackrill, of Barton upon-Humber.

Mr. James Ellis, of Hull, to Miss Mary
Priestman, of Thornton, near Pickering.

Mr. W. Kennedy Gardener, to Miss Es-
zabeth Parrott, both of Bridlington-quay.

Mr. James Copperthwaite, of Leeds, to
Miss Sarah Wilks, of Headingley.

James Garforth, esq. of Coniston, to
Frances Catherine, eldest daughter of Wm.
Clayton, of Lancliffe-place, near Settle.

Died.] At Barnsley, 72, Mrs. Deakin,
relict of John D. esq.

At Hull, Mrs. Wells, daughter of Capt.
Pinkney.—82, Mr. W. Dosser,—63, Mrs.
Waterland.—53, Mr. Thomas Lonsdale,
much regretted.—73, Mrs. Eliz. Bedell.

At Bracken-bottom, near Settle, univer-
sally respected, 43, Bryan Heselden, esq.,
major of the 1st West York militia. He was
a zealous promoter of agricultural improve-
ments, in which he expended a considerable
part of his income, and obtained several
prize-medals: the poor have lost a real
friend.

At Melton, 72, Isaac Leatham, esq. His
benevolence of disposition, and generous
hospitality to the houseless child of want,
will be long remembered. He did not for-
bear to sacrifice all personal considerations
to the call of public duties, during the late
arduous troublous times of his country;
nor, while attentive to the general welfare,
did he neglect any pursuit which would
yield employment to the industrious: hence,
his practical agriculture not only obtained
its object, and in addition ameliorated his
own estate, but his example widely spread
improvement around his vicinity.

At Halifax, 51, Mrs. Foster.—74, Mr.
Isaac Hudson.

At Leeds, Mr. Samuel Margatroyd.—
42, Mrs. Ramsden.

At Huddersfield, 53, Mrs. Huggins.—71,
Mr. W. Bradley.

At Pontefract, 44, Mrs. Oxley, wife of
T. O. esq. one of the aldermen of Pontefract.

At Skipton, Miss Margaret, daughter of
Charles Tindal, esq.—At Tadcaster, 55,
Mr. W. Burgon.—At Clifton-house, 66, uni-
versally lamented, Joshua Walker, esq.—
At Elland, near Halifax, awfully sudden,
Mrs. Rushforth, relict of D. R. esq.—39,
Mrs. Mann.—At Brockwell, 23, Mr. James
Moore, youngest son of Col. M.—At Sandal
Magna, 48, Mrs. Firth.—At Yarm, Mrs.
Tunstal, widow of the late Mr. T. an able
mathematician.—In full assurance of inha-
biting "another and a better world," 17,
Miss Jane Elizabeth Wood, of Tingley-
house.—Major Jackson, of the 30th regt.
of foot, son of the late Mr. J. of Fairburn,
near Ferrybridge. He was wrecked off
Weymouth, with his wife and children, on
their return from ten years' residence in
India, in the ship Alexander, from Bombay.

LANCASHIRE.

Dr. Roche commenced a Course of Lec-
tures on Political Economy, explaining the
general Principles of the Philosophy of
Trade

Trade and Commerce, at the lecture-room of the Lyceum, Liverpool, on the 17th inst.

The second Anniversary of the Independent Debating Society has been celebrated at the Vine Tavern, Pitt-street; Mr. John Smith, jun. in the chair.

Married.] At Manchester, Mr. Addison, of Reddish-mill, to Mrs. Twenlow, of Arden-hall, Cheshire.

Mr. John Birch, jun. to Elizabeth, daughter of the late James Andrew, esq. of Manchester.

Mr. John Hampson, of Manchester, to Miss Walley, of Church-kirk, near Blackburn.

Mr. James Hayes, to Mrs. Ann Astley, both of Liverpool.

At Liverpool, Mr. Hughes, attorney-at-law, to Miss Cath. Green.—Mr. Hen. Keale, to Miss Isabella Miller.—Mr. Ralph Lyon, timber-merchant, to Miss Alice Mackford.—Mr. Isaac Ireland, to Miss Susannah Murray.—Mr. Robert Wilson, to Miss Mary Price.—Mr. Wm. Bethell, printer, to Miss Skelton.

At Warrington, Richard Johnson, esq. of Liverpool, to Miss Eliz. Gerrard, of Fernhead.

At the Friends' Chapel, New Dale, Mr. Stanley, to Miss Thomas.

Mr. John Arrowsmith, corn-merchant, to Mrs. Sharples, both of Liverpool.

Mr. Joseph Robinson, of Liverpool, merchant, to Miss Margaret Wignell.

Mr. Fairclough, of Harrington, to Miss Ellen Hunt, of Tarleton.

At Prescot, W. Atherton, jun. liquor-merchant, to Miss Robinson, daughter of the late Rev. Mr. R. both of Rainsford.

Mr. Geo. Walker, of Aughton, to Miss Marianne Backhouse, of Liverpool.

Mr. James Leigh, to Miss Berkeley, both of Wigan.

The Rev. J. Tatham, vicar of Melling, and domestic chaplain to the Duke of Hamilton and Brandon, to Mrs. Skerrow, of Lancaster.

Died.] At Liverpool, 22, Mr. Charles Henry Mumford, of the Museum, Church-street, after an illness of twelve years, the last six of which he was deprived of the use of his limbs and speech.—Miss Chorley, of Dale-street.—58, Capt. W. Bird, of Bevington-hill.—After an illness of ten years, 70, Mrs. Major, of Richmond-row.—81, Mr. John Bennett.—Mr. Robt. Carter.—42, Mr. Edw. Bisbrow.—69, Mrs. Gibson, of Edge-hill.—24, Mr. Moses Lemon, surgeon.—Mrs. Challenor, of the Swan inn, London-road.—64, Mrs. Graham, relict of Mr. Archibald G.—At Gilead-house, 50, Mrs. Solomon, wife of the celebrated medicine vendor.—75, Mrs. Chilton.—50, Mr. George Godbar Plumber.—70, Joseph Brandreth, M.D. after a long and painful illness, which he bore with his characteristic fortitude and resignation. He commenced his career with no other advantages than

his own industry and talents, and his perseverance was rewarded with unexampled success in his profession. His mind was ardent in the pursuit of knowledge, and notwithstanding the avocations of a most laborious life, his reading was universal, and few discoveries in science escaped his inquiry. He was possessed of a most accurate and tenacious memory, which he ascribed to his habit of depending upon it without referring to any notes. His medical course was principally distinguished by the establishment of the Dispensary in Liverpool, by 30 years' unremitting attention to the Infirmary, and by the discovery of the utility of applying cold in fever. There are few persons in this neighbourhood, who have not had opportunities of judging of his worth, and who will not regret his loss.

At Kirkham, 25, the Rev. Phipps Gerard Slater, head master of the free grammar-school there.

At Manchester, 82, Mrs. Jane Snell, one of the people called Moravians.—Nath. Heywood, esq. banker; a man of many eminent qualities.—28, Mr. James Bland; society has lost a valuable member.

At Wigan, Mr. W. Rymer, of Burkitthouse.—At Knowsley, 36, Mr. John Ashton.—At Toxteth-park, 44, Mrs. Esther Adamson.—Mary, eldest daughter of Tho. Peel, esq. Bank.—Mr. Richard Tonge, of Bank-mill, Salford.—At Withrington, Mrs. Elizabeth Foden, of Oak-bank.—At Sankey, near Warrington, Mrs. Lomax.—At Aintree, near Liverpool, 96, Mrs. Culshaw.

CHESHIRE.

Married.] Thomas Miles, esq. of Leicester, to Esther, second daughter of Ambrose Dutton, esq. of Crewe.

At Acton, Mr. Edward Bellyze, of Nantwich, to Ann, eldest daughter of John Lewis, esq. of Aston-hall.

Died.] At Chester, Thomas Edwards, esq. banker; a gentleman universally respected.—Mrs. Hewitt, wife of Mr. Peter H.—39, Charles Wilmot, esq.

John Leche, esq. of Stretton-hall, formerly a major in the army.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Shenston, of Derby, to Miss E. Hopkins, of Uppingham, Leicestershire.

Mr. Newell, cheese-factor, to Miss Peet, both of Derby.

At Ashton-upon-Trent, Samuel Hall, esq. of Basford, in the county of Nottingham, to Sophia, daughter of James Sutton, esq. of Broughton-house, Shardlow.

At Sawley, Mr. Thomas Marshall, of Sutton Bonington, Nottinghamshire, to Miss Burton, of Trent-Lock.

Mr. Jethro Adlington, to Miss Frances Adlington, both of Calow.

At Chesterfield, Mr. Wrangham, of Newark, to Miss Jessie Hill, of Chesterfield.—Mr. John Widdowson, to Miss Willis, both of Chesterfield.

Mr.

Mr. James Woodhouse, to Miss Marsh, both of Wirksworth.

Mr. John Watson, of Willington, to Miss Bull, of Osliston-cottage.

Died.] At Denby, Mrs. Elizabeth Drake, universally regretted.—61, Mrs. Gregory.

At Denby, 90, Mrs. Palmer.—At Heage, 42, Mr. Woolley.—At Repton, 74, Mrs. Parker.—At Smalley, 29, Mr. Thomas Smith.—At Willington, 33, Mr. Henry Goodall.—At the Grove, near Ashborne, 46, Charles Meynell, esq.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] At Nottingham, Mr. John Gad, to Miss Mary Wright.—Mr. James Radford, to Miss Rebecca Parr.—Mr. Peter Manners, to Miss Arnson.—Mr. Isaac Newton, of Warser gate, to Miss Sophia White, of Shenton.

Mr. Abbott Bradshaw, of Radford, to Miss Eliza Stretton, late of Nottingham.

J. Layland, esq. of Manchester, to Miss Braithwaite, of Nottingham.

Mr. Lockwood, of Shenton-place, to Miss Harwood, of Ruddington.

Died.] At Nottingham, after a long and painful illness, Miss Charlotte Stanley.—48, Mr. John Astill, of the Wheat-sheaf inn.—Mr. Alexander Grey; his filial and social conduct rendered his character peculiarly interesting; fostering his aged parent, and promoting the welfare of his surrounding connections: such men are valuable to a country.—68, Mr. Samuel Turner.—84, Mrs. Mary Featherstone.

At Mansfield, deservedly regretted, in the prime of life, Mr. James Clayton.—52, Mr. John Cursham.

At Newark, 81, Miss P. Waring.—29, Mrs. A. Boler.—70, Mr. Luke Hutchinson.—62, Mrs. Foster, relict of Richard F. esq.—77, Mr. Richard Jones.

At Bradmore, Mrs. Savage.—At Basford, 62, Mrs. Alton.—At Wollaton, 42, Mrs. Evley.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Married.] At Lincoln, Mr. H. Stevenson, son of Mr. Alderman S. of Stamford, to Miss Lucas.—Mr. Robert Nicholson, of Lincoln, to Miss Chambers, of Carlton.—Captain Clifton, of the North Lincoln militia, to Miss Field, of Lincoln.

Mr. John Green, to Miss Ann Rate, both of Langtoft.

Mr. William Cock, of Sibsey, to Miss M. Moody, of Boston.

Mr. Thomas Knowles, to Miss March, of Kirton, near Boston.

Mr. William Greswell, to Miss Susannah Kemp, both of Burgh in the Marsh.

Mr. John Thompson, to Miss Sarah Barber, both of Stanford Baron.

Mr. James Langford, to Miss Maria Bartis, of Wisbeach.

At Spalding, Mr. Fox, of Boston, to Miss Handley, of Deeping Fen.

Mr. John Durham, to Miss Elizabeth Greenfield, both of Spilsby.

At Grantham, Mr. W. S. Porter, late of the Spittle gate, to Miss Charlotte Heaton.

Mr. John Smith, of Long Sutton, to Miss C. Dolby, of Wisbeach.

W. Loft, esq. of Grainthorpe, to Mrs. Heath, of Croft.

Died.] At Lincoln, Mr. John Drury, printer.—101, Mrs. Liller.—Mr. G. Ashton.—At Louth, 26, Miss Elizabeth Adlard.—55, Mrs. Mary Odlin.—50, Mr. Thomas Dales.

At Gainsborough, 87, Mrs. Mary Bottoms, late of Retford.—64, Mrs. Wilson, schoolmistress.

At Boston, 34, Mrs. Presgrave, wife of Mr. Charles P.—28, Captain James Lovell.

At Wisbeach, 53, Mrs. Alice Taylor.—Mrs. Susan Hinson.—42, Mrs. Rebecca Sargison.

At Stamford, John Davis, gent. of St. Martin's.

At Pinchbeck, 50, Mrs. Wyles.—At Bourn, 84, Mrs. Pare; this pious and benevolent woman was the last surviving daughter of the Rev. J. Sanderson, rector of Addington, in the county of Northampton, and the fifth in descent from the learned Robert Sanderson, D.D. the friend and chaplain of the unfortunate Charles I., regius professor of divinity at Oxford, and bishop of Lincoln.

Mr. Thomas Pindar, of Ilston-Lindsey: he was returning home from Brigg-market, when he was precipitated from his horse against a post-chaise, and killed upon the spot.

At Gosberton, 66, John George Calthorp, esq. Thorney-Fen.—83, Mr. Briggs.—Mrs. B. Holdich.—At Hough, near Grantham, 31, Mr. Jessop, grazier.—At Heckington, 66, Mr. Richard Godson.

LEICESTER AND RUTLAND.

We have been informed, says the *Leicester Chronicle*, "that at this time more hands are out of employment in this town and neighbourhood, than at the period when the Orders in Council, of notorious memory, were in existence. War, it seems, has forced the people of Europe, and we fear the people of America also, to manufacture for themselves."

Married.] Mr. Addison, to Miss Mary Porter, both of Leicester.

Mr. John Stableford, of Leicester, to Miss Ann Cousins, of Seaton, in the county of Rutland.

At Peckleton, Mr. Simpkin, of Whetstone-cottage, to Maria, eldest daughter of T. W. Jee, esq. of Peckleton.

Mr. Davison, to Miss Tomlinson, both of Hinckley.

Mr. William Curtis, of Billesdon, to Miss Elizabeth Hull, of East Norton.

Mr. T. Sykes, of Tilton, to Miss Parke, of Melton.

Mr. H. Cave, farmer, of Whetstone, to Miss Sarah Holyland, of Earl Shilton.

Mr. T. Goode, of Cossington, to Maria, youngest

youngest daughter of George Williamson, esq. of Gadsby.

Died.] At Leicester, Mr. Manning, grocer.—Mr. James Toone.—Mrs. Spence, sincerely lamented.—63, Mrs. Bailey.—Mr. Prescott.

At Market Harborough, 73, the Rev. John Cox, rector of Willoughby Waterless.

At Willoughby, Miss Rachael Throsby.

—At Ridlington, in the county of Rutland,

67, Francis Cheselden, esq.—At Kibworth

Beauchamp, Mr. Hollwell, much respected

by all who knew him.—At Thrusington,

78, Mrs. Houghton.—At Great Glen, Miss

Amelia Ann Glover.—At South Kilworth,

71, the Rev. Charles Chambers, rector of

that place, and one of the justices of the

peace for the county of Leicester.—At

Fowlesworth, 18, Miss Margaretta Noble,

eldest daughter of the Rev. George N.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Wilham Haughton, of Berryfield-farm, Aldridge, to Miss Keen, of Birmingham.

Mr. Wright, to Miss Nash, both of Tamworth.

At Stoke-upon-Trent, Mr. John Williams, to Miss Sarah Bannister, both of Hanley.—

Mr. John Beech, farmer, to Miss Brown, both of Berry-hill.

Mr. John Roe, of Wharton, to Miss Sarah Fergham, of Whixall, parish of Prees, Salop.

At Eccleshall, Mr. W. Greatrex, surgeon, to Anne Catherine, youngest daughter of Richard Warren, esq. of Woolton-cottage.

William Locker, esq. of Tillington, to Eliza, daughter of the late Thomas Higgitt, esq. of Uttoxeter.

At Ribbesford, Mr. William Poole, of Bewdley, to Miss Radnall, daughter of the late Arthur R. esq.

Died.] At Wolverhampton, 67, Mr. James Savage.—88, Mr. John Williams.—100, Mrs. Elizabeth Calcott.

At Litchfield, 86, Mrs. Abra Maria Harris.—Mr. David Cox.

At Newcastle-under-Lyme, Mr. Robert Hill.

At West Bromwich, 78, Mrs. Jesson.—20, Mr. Thomas James, beloved by all who knew him.

At Stone Park, 26, Ellen, wife of Edward Trafford Nicholls, esq. of Swithamley-park.

At Stone, 78, Mrs. Starkey.—Mr. Bromwich, corn-factor.—At Oulton, 78, Mr. John Webb, sen.

At Darlaston, the Rev. John Waltham, M.A. rector of Darlaston, and justice of peace. The removal of the excellent man who is the subject of this memoir, whether we consider the peculiar station he was called to fill—his eminent qualifications for it—the success which for fourteen years attended his labours—or the probabilities of his continuing in vigour of strength, beyond the common age of man—is amongst

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those passages of Providence hard to be understood; but which are doubtless a part of that wise and holy plan which will be fully disclosed hereafter. When Mr. W. was appointed to Darlaston, the state of the great bulk of its population approximated almost to barbarism! It is true there were some of whom "better things should be said, and things that accompany salvation;" but, it is a melancholy fact to be recorded of any parish within the British empire, that, with respect to the generality of his parishioners, he had to contend with gross ignorance, and with vice in its most offensive forms: with sabbath-breaking; drunkenness; brutal sports, such as boxing, cock-fighting, and bull-baiting; and with what was, if possible, still more arduous, with the formidable determination of many, whom long practice seemed to have made incorrigible, not to be obstructed in their sinful courses! In a situation presenting such difficulties to a faithful Minister, qualifications of no ordinary kind seemed to be indispensable. Mr. Waltham was accordingly favoured, in an eminent degree, with the most essential qualities of a Christian Minister. He was a man of competent learning, and of genuine piety. His judgment was solid, and his mind firm and decided. He was laborious, diligent, zealous, and affectionate. In the character of a Christian Minister, *external* qualifications are confessedly of minor importance: but the great master knows best how to "fit his vessels of honour for his own use;" and in Mr. Waltham these lesser qualities were providentially combined with those of the highest order, and for the most excellent purposes. His person and manner were commanding and impressive; in no sense could it be objected, even by the most prejudiced and refractory of his parishioners, that his "bodily presence was weak, and his speech contemptible." He united the office of a magistrate to that of a Minister;—this brought upon him a considerable addition of care and responsibility, and exposed him to some objections and difficulties in the discharge of his more sacred and appropriate duties. The parish-church was rebuilt on an enlarged and commodious scale; and the parsonage, which, before his time, was deemed scarcely habitable by a clergyman, he enlarged, and, by the addition of suitable offices, made it a convenient and respectable habitation. To the former of these objects he contributed liberally in money, but still more essentially, by his able and unwearied superintendence of the progress of the work; the enlargement and improvement of the parsonage were undertaken and completed at his sole expence. About a fortnight before his death, he was advised to visit Cheltenham; but his physician there soon apprised him, that Cheltenham could be of no avail, and advised his immediate return to Darlaston.

ton. This counsel he received as the notice to set his house in order. He with great difficulty reached Darlaston, on the Wednesday in the same week, and on the Monday following died.

WARWICKSHIRE.

At Warwick Assises, Basil Goode, esq. who was the gaoler of Coventry, had served the office of Mayor of that city, and for fourteen years had been one of the commissioners, and assessor and collector of the assessed taxes, was tried on a charge for a conspiracy, with one Price, (since dead,) by charging certain individuals to the house and window duties, and receiving the money; the houses, having been unoccupied, ought not to have been charged; and that such money was never accounted for to Government. The jury found the defendant *Guilty of the Conspiracy*.

Description of Sheep slaughtered by T. Goodman, butcher, of Coventry; fed by Mr. T. Newbold, of Baginton:

Weight of Carcase	210
Ditto Fat	24
Ditto Skin	24
Ditto Pluck	8
Ditto Blood and Entrails	34
Ditto Head	6 8

306 $\frac{1}{2}$

Length of carcase	Sft. 6in.
Head	7
Circumference	4 6
Breadth of Tail	6
Thickness of fat on the leg	3

Married.] Mr. Baly, of Coventry, to Miss Ann Pritchard, of Warwick.

Mr. Henry Parker, to Miss Jane Bramhall, both of Birmingham.

At Aylestone, Mr. E. Fowler, surgeon, of Loughborough, to Miss Catharine Bouter Townsend, of Aylestone.

Mr. John Oxford, late of Rowley Regis, to Miss Growteridge, of Birmingham.

Mr. James Drake, to Miss Eliza Pottinger, both of Birmingham.

At Birmingham, Mr. Thomas Thornton, to Miss Wright.—Mr. Richard Bell, to Miss Susannah Sly.—Mr. Josiah Norton, of the Crescent, to Miss Coates, of Aston.

Died.] At Birmingham, Mr. George Robinson, a respected member of the Society of Friends.—74, Mrs. Willinger, the wife of Mr. William Richardson.—Mrs. Mosely.—67, Mr. Tutin, whom the public found, by many years' experience, to be an upright man.—Mr. Joseph Harper.—Mr. Allison, of Monmouth-street.—Mrs. Petrifer.—51, Mr. Thomas Bannister, of London.—51, Mr. Thomas Rock, of the Crescent.—The relict of the late Mr. J. G. Handcock.—Mr. C. Baker.

At Conuden, near Coventry, very suddenly, Samuel Oldham, esq. deservedly regretted by all who knew him.

At the Hill-Cottage, near Stratford, Dennis Bradley, esq.

At Wall, near Litchfield, 76, Mrs. Martha Kennedy.

Mrs. Jane Vann, of Clifton Lodge.

At Sutton Coldfield, 74, Mr. Adam Readshaw, sen. surgeon; a man of great skill and practice.

At Wordsley, Mr. C. Ensall, glass manufacturer.—At Ansley, Mr. John Watson, sen. much lamented.—Miss Lillington, of the Five Ways, near Birmingham, after a very short illness.

SHROPSHIRE.

Married.] Edward Willington Cowley, esq. eldest son of the late Gen. C. to Maria, youngest daughter of the late Thomas Dicken, esq. of Wem.

Mr. R. Haynes, of Ironbridge, to Miss Holt, of Sutton Wood.

At Madeley, Mr. W. Haynes, of Ironbridge, to Miss Morley, of Madeley.

At Bridgnorth, the Rev. J. Clunie, M.A. superintendant of the grammar-school, near Manchester, to Mary, second daughter of Mr. D. Macmichael, of Wolverhampton.

Mr. B. Barrett, to Miss Brettell, both of Shrewsbury.

Mr. John Colley, of Astley, to Miss Elizabeth Jakes, of Cntwall.

Mr. William Alltree, of Shiffnall, to Miss Ann Fletcher, of Hinington.

Mr. Price, of Felton Butler, to Miss Birch, of Oswestry.

Died.] At Shrewsbury, 42, universally respected, Mr. Richard Williams, jun.

At Bridgnorth, the wife of Mr. Watts, mercer.

At Wem Brockhurst, Mrs. Powell, much lamented.—At Clun, the Rev. T. Morris; his conduct through life was marked with the strictest integrity, and manifested in his last moments the happiest tranquillity.—At Eaton Constantine, 73, Mr. Francis Parbutt; an honest, industrious, and worthy man.—At Broseley, Mr. Thursfield, surgeon.—At Kenilworth, 88, Mr. W. Butler, universally respected; father of Dr. B. vicar of that place, and headmaster of Shrewsbury-school.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

A beautiful meteor was perceptible from Worcester, about half-past ten o'clock on Monday the 10th; it arose from the S.E. having the appearance of a blue flame, shot across the heavens with much rapidity, and disappeared in the S.W. quarter of the horizon, but not before it had spread into a luminous ring, in which state it was for some time visible.

Married.] Mr. Thornberry, attorney-at-law, to Anne Mary, third daughter of the late Rev. George Osborn, both of Worcester.

At Stoke-upon-Trent, Mr. John Williams, to Miss Sarah Bannister, both of Handley.

At Stroudwater, Thos. Gouldsmith, esq.

of Hatton-garden, London, to Miss Esther Hampage, of Kidderminster.

John Warren, esq. to Mrs. Hudson, widow of Benjamin H. esq. of Sole's-court Orchard, near Upton.

Died.] At Worcester, Mrs. Burlington, one of the Society of Friends.

At Stourbridge, 81, Mr. Grafton, of Brettell-lane.

At Dunley-green, Lower Arley, 45, Mrs. Juliet Hill.

At Hanley Castle, 82, Mrs. Frances Lucy.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Married.] G. L. Rootes, esq. to Eliza, eldest daughter of William Rudge, esq. of Hildersley.

J. L. Topping, esq. to Miss Ellen Oakley, of Hereford.

Died.] At Hereford, 66, Mrs. Penelope Payne.—87, Mrs. Jane Bradford.—Mr. Benjamin Meredith.

At Brampton Abbots, Mrs. Dew.—At Kington, Mr. William Beavan.—At Credenhill, 60, Mr. John Williams, formerly of Hrisop-court.—At Cockshoot Lydiat, 82, Mrs. Hunt, widow of Thos. H. esq.

GLOUCESTER AND MONMOUTH.

A gentleman in the neighbourhood of Campden, lately, in levelling some ground, discovered, in a tumulus containing about twenty loads, nine skeletons, carefully placed in regular order, and in good preservation: the teeth were very perfect; the ribs only had yielded to decay.

At Timsbury coal-works, in this neighbourhood, six men having imprudently mounted on a basket of coal on its ascent to the mouth of the pit, and having been drawn up a considerable way, the rope broke, and they were precipitated to the bottom, when four were taken up dead, and the other two survived but a short time.

The trial of Cunningham, governor of the county-goal, Gloucester, on the many charges which have, from time to time, been brought before Parliament, came on at the late assizes, when he was acquitted of five out of the six charges, and upon the last suffered judgment to go by default.

The city of Gloucester has been visited by a thunder-storm, accompanied by vivid lightning, and a heavy fall of hail. The lightning struck St. Nicholas's church, in that city, entering the belfry, where it splintered a large beam, and melted some of the wires connected with the clock and chimes. The storm was of short duration.

Married.] The Rev. Thomas Allies, of Henbury, to Caroline, second daughter of J. M. Hilhouse, esq. of Bristol.

Mr. Philip Watkins, printer and bookseller, of Cirencester, to Miss Foreshaw, of Maisey Hampton.

Mr. John Matthews, of Radford, to Miss Acutt, of Gloucester.

Mr. William Pearce, to Miss Mary Cosburn Niblett, both of Minchinhampton.

James Smith, esq. solicitor, of Chepstow, to Miss Eliza Williams, of Poolmeyrick, Monmouthshire.

Mr. W. Rogers, to Miss Jane Lewis, of Caerleon.

Mr. Henry Carter, a considerable farmer, of Almondsbury, to Miss Susannah Fisher, of Olveston.

Mr. William Staite, to Miss Saul, both of Stoke Orchard.

Mr. William Fry, to Miss Martha Keys, of Redcliffe, Backs.

Mr. William Bolwell, of Bristol, to Miss Mary Sellick, of Ham-green.

At Bedminster, Mr. William Holland, to Miss Maria Clarke, both of Bristol.

James Daly, esq. surgeon, of Bristol, to Ann Newman, fifth daughter of the Rev. J. T. Wylde, of Burrington.

Died.] At Bristol, 65, Mr. John Miller, formerly wine and spirit-merchant.—Mrs. Ann Davies.—Mr. Knight.—32, Mr. John South, printer.—78, Mrs. Maies, of Clarence-place.—49, Mr. James Probyn, surgeon.—Miss Sophia Grimes.—Much regretted, Mr. Wolf.—Mr. Richard Durban, master of the academy in Guinea street; who for many years devoted his time to the various branches of education; and who, by unwearied endeavours, shortened a valuable life.—Harriet, daughter of R. Vizer, esq.—Capt. Valentine Baker.—82, Mrs. Jane Small; a sincere friend and good Christian.—In Queen-square, 85, Mr. Wm. Butler.

At Clifton, Lient.-Gen. Sir John Stuart, K.B. Count of Maida, Lient.-Governor of Grenada, and Colonel of the 20th foot.—Charles Lovegrove, esq. late of Reading, Berks.

At Cheltenham, 90, Mrs. Perkes.—At Mulberry Cottage, Miss Eliz. Christiana Vesey.

At Cirencester, the Rev. Wm. Wilbraham, second son of Edw. W. esq.; regret for his loss can only be softened by a remembrance of his numerous virtues conspicuous in all his conduct.

At Leonard Stanley, 79, Mr. Thomas Pearce.—At Mickleton, Mary Ann, second daughter of the Rev. Chas. White, vicar of that place.—At Oldland Bitton, 80, Mr. Job Brian.—At Brintry, near Bristol, lamented, Penelope, wife of John Cave, esq.—At Frocester, the wife of Mr. Daniel Smith.—Margaretta, wife of Charles Hill, esq. of Wickhouse, near Bristol.

OXFORDSHIRE.

The whole number of Degrees in the Term was—D.D. six—D.C.L. one—B.D. seven—B.C.L. two—B. Med. two—M.A. thirty-two—B.A. twenty-two—Matriculations, seventy-six.

Married.] Mr. Charles Brown, of Oxford,

to Ann, only child of Thomas Holly, esq. of Headington.

Mr. Charles Walker, to Mrs. Johnson, widow, both of Oxford.

Mr. Pike, of Oxford, to Miss Matthews, of Witney.

Mr. William Bliss, to Miss Sarah Gardner, both of Oxford.

Died.] At Oxford, Mrs. Goodenough, sister of Sir W. E. Tannton, and relict of the Rev. Edmund G. rector of Littleton, Worcestershire, vicar of Swindon, Wilts, and brother to the Bishop of Carlisle.—Mr. Francis Miles.—Mr. William Tovey.—85, Mrs. Whiteaves.—71, the wife of Mr. William Hayes.

At Henley-upon-Thames, Capt. Edward Piercey, of the navy.

Mr. Robert Shepherd, of Staple-hall Inn, Witney.

At Charlbury, Mrs. Mary Bowly, one of the Society of Friends, relict of Mr. William B. late of Cirencester. Her amiable and affectionate conduct through life was strikingly manifested by a constant and tender solicitude for the happiness of her friends.

BUCKS AND BERKS.

Married.] At Newbury, Mr. Knibbs, of George-street, Portman-square, to Miss Sarah Record, of Newbury.

Mr. Thomas Litchworth, of St. Lawrence, to Mrs. Elizabeth Neale, of Bath.

William Humphries, esq. of Bristol, to Miss Butler, of Great Marlow.

Mr. William Woolhead, of Buckinghamshire, to Mrs. Saxby, of Walworth, Surrey.

The Rev. S. T. Chapman, rector of Little Kinble, Bucks, to Susannah, youngest daughter of the Rev. H. Dodwell, of Maidenhead.

Died.] At Abingdon, 93, Mr. Petty.

HERTS AND BEDS.

Married.] At Berkhamstead, St. Mary's, John Eastwood, esq. of London, to Miss Howe, daughter of Colonel H. of that parish.

Mr. Thos. Woodman, of Berkhamstead, to Mrs. Smith, of Ashley-green.

Joseph Thackeray, M.D. of Bedford, Fellow of King's College, Cambridge, to Miss Harden, of Northampton.

The Rev. J. Emeris, rector of Stoughton Parva, Beds. to Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. J. Grantham, vicar of Cadney.

Died.] At Hertford, Mr. Joseph Best.

In Hertfordshire, occasioned by a disappointment, Miss Lucy King, a young lady of rare qualities, and a very genteel fortune. She left a legacy of 300*l.* to the clergyman to whom she was so much attached, who expressed his astonishment at the event, as he had only been twice in the company of Miss K. and preached twice in the parish where she resided. She had not communicated her deep rooted attachment till a few days previous to her dissolution.

After a lingering illness, the Rev. John Proctor, of Ippolitts; a worthy man, deservedly beloved by his friends and neighbours.

At Boswell Lodge, Cheshunt, 25, Mr. John Scarling Holyland; in consequence of a blow received in the late disturbance in Old Palace-yard, Westminster: he was in the act of defending one of the members, who was attacked by the mob, when a blow from a large stick brought him to the ground, and the injury, in consequence, caused his death. He was on his way to Chelsea to visit a dying friend.—Mrs. Ord, wife of the Rev. Henry Craven O. of Harpenden.—85, the Rev. Theodore Vincent Gould, rector of Farnham All Saints, and Westley, both in this county.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Richard Winckles, of Bugbrook, to Miss Sophia Buck, of Naseby.

At Stoke Bruern, Mr. James Castell, of Northampton, to Miss Charlotte Allen, of Stoke Bruern.

Died.] At Northampton, 82, Mrs. Gandern.

At Towcester, Mr. John Jenkinson, a considerable wool-stapler.

At Old, 84, Mrs. George Cannell.

At Crick, at an advanced age, Mr. Drayson.

CAMBRIDGE AND HUNTS.

The Norrisian prize was this year adjudged to the Rev. James Wm. Bellamy, B.A. of Queen's College.

Married.] Mr. Stephen Isaacson, of Dulingham, to Miss Ive, of Balsham.

Died.] At Cambridge, 20, Charles Wm. Atkinson, esq. of Jesus College, eldest son of the Rev. Wm. A. rector of Warham All Saints, Norfolk.—21, Sam. Burroughs, esq. of Jesus College, son of the Rev. Mr. B. of Offley, near Hitchen.—In Emmanuel College, 20, Francis Broadbelt Millward, esq.—20, Charles Wade Gery, esq. of Emmanuel College, son of the Rev. Wade G. of Bushmead Priory, Bedfordshire.—Mr. William Gibson.—41, Mr. Richard Brewin Coe, attorney-at-law.—83, John Newling, esq. one of the aldermen of this corporation.—50, Mr. J. Sparrow.—83, Mr. Lewis Apsey.

At Newmarket, Mr. W. Starnell.

At Courteenhall, 19, William, second son of Sir William Wake, bart.—At Trumpington, 104, *Elizabeth Cane*.—At Fordham, 63, Mr. William Sharpe.—At Burwell, 79, Mr. John Poole.—At Fulbourn, 52, Charlotte, youngest daughter of the late Dr. Wilson, rector of that parish.

NORFOLK.

From among the many excellent and beautiful designs presented by different artists for the monument to be erected at Yarmouth to the memory of the late Lord Nelson, that of an Athenian Doric Column, by

by Mr. William Wilkins, has been selected by the committee.

At a general meeting of the Norfolk Agricultural Society, on Friday the 17th, the following claims of premiums were adjudged:

1. For the crop of Swedish turnips—Messrs. Jary, of Burlingham; J. Sibell, of South Walsham; J. Muskett, of Easton.

2. For the ploughing match—Mr. Jary, Mr. S. Bircham, of Booton; and Mr. Creasy, of Fordham.

3. For Southdown wethers—Mr. Oakes, of Burnham; Mr. Freeman, of Swanton; and Mr. T. Moore, of Warham.

4. For Leicester ditto—The same.

5. For bullocks—Mr. Jary and Mr. S. Bircham.

6. For bulls—Mr. Jary, Mr. S. Bircham, and Mr. Creasy.

7. For boars—Mr. S. Kerr, of Catton; Mr. R. Hartt, of Billingford; and Mr. S. Sibell.

8. For stallions—Mr. Muskett, of Easton; Mr. R. Hartt, and Mr. R. Watts, of Bintry.

Married.] Mr. W. L. Lohr, of Norwich, to Miss Billing, of Thorpe.

Mr. J. S. Bayes, to Mrs. Barham, of Hackford.

Mr. Joseph Neave, to Miss Mary Ann Savage, both of Yarmouth.

Mr. Searle, of Diss, to Miss Bransby, of Ipswich.

Mr. George Emery, of Norwich, to Miss Martha Clover, of Drinkstone, Suffolk.

Capt. Travers, of the royal navy, to Ann, eldest daughter of W. Steward, esq. of Yarmouth.

William Robert Cann, esq. to Miss Carver, both of Wymondham.

Mr. Robert Smith, to Mrs. Waters, both of Yarmouth.

Mr. John Barber, of St. Lawrence, to Miss Sarah Wilsea, of Norwich.

Mr. Christopher Edwards, attorney-at-law, to Miss Martha Aldbrough, both of Norwich.

Died.] At Norwich, at an advanced age, Miss Yallop, a maiden lady.—80, Mr. Robert Smith.—73, Mrs. Boulter.—75, Mrs. E. Brookes.—21, Mr. R. Tomlinson.—85, Mr. Woodcock.—Mr. William Hanks.

At Yarmouth, 71, Mrs. E. Fisher, daughter of the late John F. esq.—74, Mrs. Black.—82, Mrs. Riddlestone.

At Swaffham, 72, Mr. Robert Mallom.

At Wreham, near Stoke, Miss S. Hall.

At Pulham, 82, Mrs. Self.—At Knapton, 41, much regretted, Mr. James Allison.—At Stanford-hall, 63, Mrs. Quantrell.

SUFFOLK.

Married.] Lieut.-General Elwes, of Stoke College, to Sarah, eldest daughter of the Rev. William Sadler, vicar of Clare.

Mr. James Hustler, of Troston, to Miss Mary Ann Chinery, of Bradfield St. George.

The Rev. Thomas Andrews, to Miss Rachael Bright, of Maldon.

Mr. Thomas Cutts, of Halsted, Essex, to Miss H. Fisher, of Cratfield.

The Rev. T. H. Siely, to Miss Morgan, of Baylham.

Mr. John Hayward, of Woodbridge, to Miss Buckingham, of Ipswich.

Mr. S. H. Faiers, to Miss E. Plampin, both of Ipswich.

Edward Harman, esq. of Clay-Hill, Middlesex, to Mariame, daughter of Thomas Mills, esq. of Great Saxham-hall.

Mr. J. E. Sparrow, attorney-at-law, of Ipswich, to Miss Lever, daughter of the late W. L. esq. of Jamaica.

Died.] At Bungay, Mr. S. Culham, surgeon.

At Cavendish-parsonage, 75, Mrs. French, daughter of the late Thomas Nicholas, esq. of Filbert, in Antigua, and great granddaughter of Sir Edward Nicholas, secretary of state to Charles II.

At Framlingham, 73, Mrs. Abigail Vesey.

At Lowestoft, 44, Mrs. Woolnough.

At Needham, 70, Mr. Anthony Hunt.

At Layham, 75, Robert Hicks, gent.

At Great Finborough, 64, Mrs. Ward.

At Langham, Miss Emma Marianne Blake.

At Westhorpe-lodge, much lamented, Mrs. Peck.

ESSEX.

An indictment for a libel, in sending a gibbet into the Town-hall, Colchester, with a view to bring Mr. Sparling, the mayor, into contempt, was tried at the late assizes. Mr. Smithies, the last mayor but one, refused to give up the corporation-regalia, viz. mace, gold chain, &c. On the 29th of September, 1813, Mr. Sparling was elected mayor, and the corporation being met in the Town-hall, sent Mr. D. Sutton, the town-clerk, and two of their bailiffs, to Mr. Smithies, and Mr. Bridge, the last mayor, to demand the mace, &c. Mr. Bridge met them in the street, and told them he had left orders with his servants to give up all he had got. Mr. Sutton, accordingly, went to his house, and made the necessary demand; a servant girl, laughing, went and brought down the mace-case, which was locked. This was carried to the Town-hall, where, by this time, a large meeting had assembled, when the mayor ordered the lock to be broken; when lo! instead of the mace, to the great scandal of the mayor, but to the infinite merriment of the bystanders, a neat little gibbet, with a halter and running noose affixed, was produced; for this the mayor caused Mr. Bridge to be indicted. The judge told the jury, that he thought it ought to have been described as a resemblance of a gibbet, but as the indictment positively avowed it was a gibbet, they must find the defendant *not guilty*, unless they thought it was a gibbet. Verdict—*Not guilty*.

Married.] At White Notley, Charles Dennis,

Dennis, esq. of the West Essex militia, to Mary, daughter of the late Simeon Warner, esq. of Surrey-place, London.

Mr. Cornelius Butler, surgeon, of Brentwood, to Miss Martha Hawes, formerly of Plaistow.

John Wright, jun. esq. of Kelvedon-hall, to Mary Catherine, second daughter of the late Francis Cholmeley, esq. of Brandsby, Yorkshire.

Died.] At Colchester, 73, William Brockway, gent. a member of the Society of Friends.

At Mill Billericay, 82, Mrs. Ward.

At Church-hall, Broxted, E. Stock, esq.

At Chelmsford, Mr. Samuel Blower.

At Halsted, Miss Sarah Day, daughter of the late Cator Day, esq. of Colchester.

At South Weald, 74, John Lodge, esq.—At Snaresbrook, 46, Mrs. Lloyd, widow of Sampson L. jun. esq. of Birmingham.

KENT.

The Howe, a magnificent man of war, of 120 guns, has been launched at the royal dock-yard, Chatham.

Married.] Michael Jones, esq. to Miss Sophia Hutton, both of Faversham.

At Folkestone, Mr. Peter Jeffery, to Mrs. Sarah Fox.

Lieut. Whithorne, commander of the Swan-cutter, to Miss Catherine Noakes, of Upper Deal.

Thomas Hayman, esq. to Miss Bamfield, daughter of J. B. esq. of Mereworth.

Mr. Thomas Foreman, to Mrs. Charlotte Lemoine, of Preston, near Faversham.

At Chatham, Mr. Edward Harnett, to Miss Elizabeth Sinclair, both of Canterbury.

George Denne, esq. to Charlotte, only daughter of Osborn Snoulton, esq. of Canterbury.

Mr. David Hinds, to Miss Hunt, of Benenden.

Mr. Edward Shirley, of Maidstone, to Miss Esther Bowman, of Moltenden.

At Hastings, Capt. Beddingfield, of the royal artillery, to Miss Rose, only child of the late Forrester Rose, esq.

Died.] At Canterbury, 73, Mrs. Ann George.—Eliza, second daughter of Wm. Friend, esq.—After a painful illness, Mrs. Servante.—Universally respected, the lady of John Baker, esq. M. P. for this city.—25, Mr. Joseph Iggulden.

At Maidstone, 21, Mr. William Sage.—Mr. William Hughes.—John Russell, gent. he was taken ill and expired while at dinner.

At Faversham, 70, Mr. Charles Greenstreet.—84, Mr. Richard Hinds.—Mr. Andrew Chittenden.

At Folkestone, 75, Mr. Adam Castle.

At Dover, suddenly, by breaking a blood-vessel, Capt. Perkins, of the royal navy.

At Sittingbourne, the lady of Lieutenant Hessenden, of the royal navy.

At Ramsgate, 22, Miss Frances Perkins.

At Deal, Mrs. Griggs.

At Walmer, 22, Mrs. Matson, wife of Capt. Henry Matson, of the royal navy.—At Kettington, 78, Mrs. Ann Long, of Deal.—81, the Rev. J. Simkinson, rector of Cliffe, and vicar of Cobham, Surrey.—At Sheephurst Fostall, 75, Mrs. Mary Wastall.—At Cranbrook, William Weston, esq. of Wilsley Green.—At Chart Sutton, 91, Mr. John Long, a man of eccentric character, having had his coffin by him for thirty years.—At Hollingburn, 90, Robert Salmon, esq.—At Ash, 25, Miss Sarah Sladden.—At Herne, Mr. Robert Thorpe.—At Tenterden, 84, Mr. Edward Fuggles, leaving one hundred and eighteen descendants.—At Whitstable, 27, Mrs. Bird, widow.—At Dymchurch, 66, Mr. John Sutton.

SUSSEX.

Married.] At Arundel, Richard Holmes, esq. to Anna Maria, daughter of the late John Tomkins, esq.

Mr. Sandle, of Chichester, to Miss Scardefield, of Littlehampton.

The Rev. John Bulwell, of Worthing, to Miss Susan Neeve, of Pettistree, Suffolk.

At Chichester, William Larkins, esq. of Blackheath, to Harriet, second daughter of the late Charles Steer, esq. of Devonshire-square.

Lieut.-Colonel Downman, of the royal horse artillery, to Eliza, only daughter of J. Marsh, esq. of Brighton.

Died.] At Chichester, Mrs. Cook.

At Brighton, the Rev. Mr. Bray.—Mr. Chandler, of High-street.—Miss Hack.—Miss Tuppen, of North-street.

At Hastings, 21, William Frederick, second son of J. H. Haiben, esq. formerly of Corsica-hall.

HAMPSHIRE.

Married.] Lieut. Beckitt, of the royal navy, to Miss Harding, of Portsea.

Mr. Smith, jun. merchant, of Portsmouth, to Edith, second daughter of Mr. Jacob, of Dodner-house, near Newport.

Capt. John Parish, of the royal navy, to Mary, only daughter of the late John Crang, esq. of Tinsbury.

Mr. Charles Wilson, to Miss Ann Brown, both of Winchester.

Mr. George Collier, to Miss Ann Savages, of Leckford.

Died.] At Winchester, 75, Mr. Richard Page, upwards of thirty years keeper of the county bridewell.

At Southampton, 60, Mr. William Bist, grocer.

At Portsea, Mrs. Houghton.—Mrs. Elliot.—Mrs. Earwicker.—20, Mr. James Earwicker, her son.—Mrs. Alexander.

At Romsey, Mrs. Hall, daughter of the late Mr. Jewell, of Tinsbury.

At Freshwater, Mr. Benjamin Cotton, a worthy and respectable yeoman.—At Emsworth, 62, Mr. Anthony Palmer.—Captain Howe, of the marine forces.—At Nursted, 16, Miss

16, Miss Mundy.—At Brockhurst, 21, Lieut. George Kneller, late of the first West York militia.

At Petersfield, 59, Mr. Thomas Belam.
At Alresford, 63, Mrs. Deborah Caines.

WILTSHIRE.

It appears from "the Report of the Proceedings of Earl Nelson's Trustees," that they have at length entered into an agreement for the purchase of Standlynch, in the county of Wilts. the property of the late Henry Dawkins, esq. which is situated near the road leading from Portsmouth to Bath and Bristol, on the banks of the Avon, about four miles south of Salisbury. This estate comprises the manor of Standlynch, the whole of the extraparochial hamlet of the same name, a large and respectable mansion-house and offices, nearly 1,900 acres of land, of which about 1290 acres are freehold, 515 copyhold of inheritance, subject to certain small fines, and 93 acres copyhold, for lives, with a fishery in the river Avon, and a water corn-mill, and the right of appointing the curate of Standlynch. The whole of the land-tax, with a very small exception, is redeemed. The price which the trustees have agreed to give for this estate, including the timber, which is considerable, is 93,450l.

Married.] Mr. Hart, of Devizes, to Miss Handy, of Bath.

Mr. Robert Vaisy, of Clatford, to Miss Burton, of Rowde-cottage.

John Frederick Neale, esq. of Witney, Oxon. to Miss E. Budd, only daughter of John B. esq. of Eddington.

At Wilton, George Mayo, esq. of Yeovil, to Jane, second daughter of J. Randall, esq. of Wilton.

Died.] At Corsham, 23, Mr. James Garner, of Weavert Mills.

Mrs. Syms, wife of W. S. esq. of Holt.

The Rev. J. B. Morris, M. A. second son of Joseph Morris, esq. of Mere.

At Drinham, near Trowbridge, Mrs. Amer.—Mr. Samuel Greenhill, of Fulling-bridge-Farm.

At Wenterbourne-gunner, 80, the Rev. Charles Coleman, A. M. rector of that parish.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

Mr. Meyler's Bath Herald lately gave the following Report of prevailing diseases, by Andrew Salts, an itinerant physician:

Country in general	Feverish, with a few cases of erysipelas.
Landed interest	Lethargy.
Commercial interest	Decline.
Navy and army	Cramp.
Farmers	Palsy.
Peasantry and working mechanics	Bowel complaints.
Brewers	Dropsy.
Lawyers	Scorbutic.
And bankers	Costive.

Married.] At Bath, Charles Harman Cornelius Van Baerle, esq. of Demerara, to Anna Margareta Caroline, eldest daughter

of James Torne, esq. of Burlington-street, Bath.—The Rev. W. Ramsden, to Elizabeth Jane, only daughter of Richard Bell, esq. of Brook-street.

At Wells, the Rev. F. Gaforth, vicar of Whitchurch Can, Dorset, to Miss Susannah Wall, of Wells.

Mr. John Morrish, of Ivyton-Farm, Broomfield, to Miss Magdalen Farthing, of Gaford.

Mr. Richard Buncombe, of Bishop's Hull, to Miss Cogan, of Taunton.

Mr. G. Moulton, of Newfoundland, merchant, to Miss Susan Summers, of Combe St. Nicholas.

Died.] At Bath, Richard Heaviside, esq. of Paragon-buildings.—In Fountain-buildings, 20, Mrs. Williams, wife of the Rev. Mr. W.

"Death, ere thou hast killed another,
Fair, and wise, and good as she,
Time shall throw his dart at thee."

—William Beven, M. D. an eminent physician, and member of the body corporate of this city.

At Wells, the Hon. Lady Wolff, relict of the Hon. Sir Jacob W. hart.

At Taunton, Mrs. Hart, widow of the late rear-admiral H. To those who knew her, nothing need be said; to those who did not, it will be sufficient to observe, that she was a true Christian.—Mrs. Richards, relict of the Rev. Mr. R.

DORSETSHIRE.

The Alexander, East Indiaman, Capt. Ugle, from Bombay, bound to London, was driven on shore in the beach, on the 26th ult. about two miles west of Portland, and the captain and all the crew and passengers are lost, except four Lascars and a woman. The passengers were—Mrs. Auldjo, Dr. and Mrs. Dunbar, Miss Torriano, Major Ramsay, Capt. Campbell, Lieut. and Mrs. Deverel, Lieuts. Wade, Baker, Bennet, and Godby; T. Matthews, invalid from the artillery; Miss Charlotte and Master J. Elphinstone, Master W. R. R. Russell, Master E. and Misses L. and F. Deverel.

Married.] Mr. H. White, of Blandford, to Miss Charlotte Penker, of Cheltenham.

Died.] At Dorchester, Ann, wife of Capt. H. Barwell, and daughter of the late Dr. Rye, of Bath.

At Polgreen-house, 22, Mary Nicolson Metforde, youngest daughter of E. B. M. M. D. of Flook-house, Taunton.

DEVONSHIRE.

The launch of the St. Vincent took place on the 11th, in the presence of more than fifty thousand spectators. The dimensions are—length of lower deck, 205 feet; ditto of keel, 170 feet 10½ inches; extreme breadth, 53 feet six inches; depth in hold, 24 feet; burthen in tons 2,601; guns 120.

A heavy hail-storm fell lately at Minehead, accompanied by a most vivid flash of lightning, and followed by a most tremendous clap of thunder, which did considerable

able damage to the church and tower. The south-west parapet wall, on the top of the tower, was taken off, and many of the stones were carried to an adjoining field.

The American prisoners at Dartmoor had been in a very riotous state for more than a week. On Thursday, the 6th, about seven o'clock in the evening, it was discovered that the prisoners had made a breach in the wall, and were effecting their escape. The garrison was immediately under arms, and proceeded to their different posts, and the military finding other means ineffectual, fired upon them, and, horrible to relate, killed and wounded no less than sixty-five. An inquest was held on the bodies of the seven killed, when the jury, after two days' investigation, returned a verdict of *justifiable homicide*.

Married.] Mr. William Francis, of Winstrot, to Miss Harriet Arden, of Exeter.

The Rev. John Edgcumbe, rector of Thornbury, to Miss Cann, of Holy Ford, Hartland.

Lieut. T. Cull, of the royal navy, to Miss Colson, of Exeter.

At Teignmouth, Capt. R. Williams, of the royal navy, to Miss Whitmore, eldest daughter of William W. esq. of Dudmaston.

Patrick McCabe, esq. to Miss Rose Wilkins, of Plymouth Dock.

Died.] At Exeter, 84, Mrs. Dymond, one of the people called quakers.—Mr. Benj. Cramp.—Mr. Joseph Turner.—From the bursting of a blood-vessel, Mr. Alderman Gattey; he served the office of chief magistrate in the years 1798 and 1808: the conscientious discharge of his public duties, and his conduct in private life, rendered him universally esteemed.—86, Mr. Rich. Haughton, druggist.—75, Mr. T. Newman.

At Chudleigh, Joseph Gawler, esq. late captain in the Cornwall militia.

At Plymouth, 49, John Clarke Langmead, esq. one of the aldermen of this borough, and justice of the peace.

At Buckland Filleigh, Mrs. Fortescue, wife of John Inglett F. esq.—At Heavetree, Mrs. Pilbrow, of Exeter.—At Wetheridge, 59, Mr. William Comins; in life, much respected; in death, lamented.

CORNWALL.

A clergyman from the north of England, who has kept a school in Cornwall for about three years past, absconded a short time since, under strong suspicions of having stolen from the mail coach, between Truro and Exeter, a parcel containing bank and other notes to the amount of about 700l.

Married.] Mr. Yonge, surgeon, to Miss Cecilia Mitchins, both of St. Ives.

Mr. William Rosewarn, of Gwinear, to Miss Ann Vivian, of Hayle copper-house.

At Maker, John Fisher, esq. surgeon of

the ship Bittern, to Miss M. Ross, second daughter of the late James R. esq.

Died.] At Penzance, at the Lodge, Miss Mary Tremineare, most sincerely and deservedly lamented.—30, Mr. Francis Braedwood.—Mr. Stephen Phillips.

At Liskeard, 51, Mr. John Davis, jun.

WALES.

Married.] Mr. R. Griffith, of Bangor, to Miss Chadwick.

Pryce Jones, esq. of Caffronydd, to Miss Davies, of Machynlleth, Montgomeryshire, Joseph Waters, esq. of Rushmoor, near St. Clear's, Carmarthenshire, to Miss Locke.

Mr. Hughes, of Llangollen, to Miss Jones.

At Conway, Mr. M. Kinlay, to Miss Read.

John Humphreys, esq. of Riewport, to Miss Davies, of Llanfyllio.

Died.] At Alwch, Mr. Theoph. Jones.

At Brecon, on the circuit, Thos. Brydges Hughes, esq. of the Temple, barrister.

Mr. John Sharp, 47, deputy clerk of the peace for the county of Carnarvon.

SCOTLAND.

The establishment of bank societies is rapidly becoming universal throughout Scotland. Dr. Baird, principal of the University of Edinburgh, a clergyman whose benevolence adorns his station, has been extremely active and successful in this work of charity. A parish bank has within these few weeks been opened at Gatehouse-of-Fleet, established by the judicious exertions of Mr. Craig, factor to Mr. Murray, of Broughton, which promises to be more successful than any that has yet been founded. The collections in two weeks amounted to 218l. 1s. 6d. though no sum larger than 10l. was lodged by any single individual.

Government has determined to finish the building of the stupendous College at Edinburgh, and 10,000l. per annum is to be granted till the work be executed.

Died.] At Aberdeen, Major-Gen. Adam Gordon, late of the 67th foot.

IRELAND.

Married.] At Dublin, John Leacock, esq. of London, to Martha, daughter of Isaac Wild, esq. of Dublin.

Died.] At Cork, Major Purcell, of the 32d regt.

DEATHS ABROAD.

At Berne, of an apoplexy, in his 46th year, M. Gottfried Mind, a painter celebrated for his extraordinary delineations of bears and cats.

At Lisbon, Caroline, eldest daughter of the late Major-Gen. John Smith.

At the Cape of Good Hope, Charles Bishop, esq. of 21st dragoons: his funeral was attended by General Baird, commandant of the garrison, Col. Pigot, and the other officers of his regt.

At page 251, for 'virtue' read 'virtù.' In the queries at page 262, col. 1, for 'national boundaries' read 'natural boundaries.'

Several correspondents are informed, that a fine set of 140 bronze medals may be had of Mr. Biles, 41, Tavistock street.—Several accepted Communications in our next.